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COMMUNIQUE ON 89TH CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION

LD061035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[Apparent text of communique on the 89th CEMA Executive Committee session]

[Text] The 89th CEMA Executive Committee session was held in Moscow 27 through 29 March 1979 and taking part in it were the following representatives of the countires on the Executive Committee and deputy heads of government: A. Lukanov, Bulgaria; J. Marjao, Hungary; Huynh Tan Phat, Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]; G. Weiss, GDR; C.R. Rodriguez, Cuba; M. Peljee, Mongolia; K. Seconmski, Poland; I. Patan, Romania; K.F. Katushev, USSR; R. Rohlicek, CSSR. In accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the Yugoslav Government S. Gligorijevic, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, took part in the work of the Executive Committee. CEMA Secretary N.V. Faddeyev took part in the session. The session was chaired by K.F. Katushev, the USSR representative of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee examined the course of the implementation of the decisions adopted at the 32d CEMA session. It was noted that the work on long-term targeted programs for cooperation in production of industrial consumer goods, development of transport ties, and provision of these sectors with necessary machinery and equipment is developing in accordance with planned deadlines. These programs will be submitted for examination by the 33d CEMA session.

In connection with the examination of the state of the elaboration of the long-term targeted cooperation programs there was a discussion of questions of preparing agreements on the development of multilateral specialization and production sharing in the sphere of equipment for nuclear power stations, important chemical articles and light industry articles and on cooperation in the further development of transport links.

During the Executive Committee session, the CEMA countries concerned signed a general agreement on cooperation in building, through joint efforts on the USSR's territory, the Khmelnitskiy AES and an agreement on cooperating in the construction and operation of a 750-kilovolt electric power line from the Khmelnitskiy AES station to Rzeszow (Poland) and the Rzeszow substation.

There was an exchange of opinions on questions of implementing the "main directions of the further improvement of the organization of multilateral cooperation between the CEMA countries and of the council's activity" adopted at the 32d CEMA session. Note was made of the positive significance of the work already done by CEMA organs and of measures introduced into cooperation practice and avenues were defined for the completion of work on other assignments set by the session in this sphere.

The Executive Committee examined the results of work on standardization carried out on the basis of CEMA standards regulations and the convention on the application of CEMA standards. Further tasks were defined aimed at providing technical norms governing the measures envisaged in the comprehensive program and long-term targeted cooperation programs for relevant production sectors, intensification of work in this sphere, and widespread introduction of standards into the cooperation practice and into the national economies of the CEMA countries party to the convention on the application of CEMA standards, in the interests of improving the technical standard, reliability and quality of output.

Attaching important significance to the development of international cooperation in the sphere of environmental conservation, the Executive Committee approved the draft agreement on cooperation between CEMA and a UN organization--the UN Environmental Program--in implementing an appropriate program.

At the Executive Committee session there was a useful exchange of opinions in connection with the holding of the fifth UNCTAD session.

In connection with the appeal from the People's Republic of Angola for assistance in agricultural development, the Executive Committee approved the program for CEMA cooperation in this sphere. The representatives of the CEMA countries discussed questions of rendering material aid to the People's Republic of Kampuchea and further actions in this direction.

The Executive Committee examined questions connected with CEMA's proposal for a new meeting between CEMA and EEC delegations for constructive work in preparing a joint agreement on the basis of the drafts which the sides have exchanged and taking into consideration proposals mutually acceptable to the two sides--something that CEMA has consistently advocated.

On behalf of the CEMA member countries--Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR and the CSSR--the CEMA Executive Committee has adopted a statement in connection with the Chinese aggression against the SRV. The Executive Committee session passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Commentary on Session

LD061539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Valentin Sharov "Commentator's Column": "Following the Policy Line of Integration"]

[Text] The 89th CEMA Executive Committee session was held in Moscow recently. Its work and the documents which it adopted demonstrated once again that the socialist community countries are fully determined to continue to follow the policy line of economic integration. The CEMA members have now reached an important landmark. Their mighty economic potential and accumulated experience of cooperation enable them to set and resolve large-scale tasks. As is well known, the 32d CEMA session in summer 1978 approved three long-term targeted cooperation programs, including one in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw materials. A substantial step forward has now been taken in implementing the measures envisaged by this program. During the Executive Committee session the CEMA countries signed two agreements: on constructing, through joint efforts, the Khmelnitskiy AES on the Soviet Union's territory and also on constructing a 750-kilovolt power transmission line from the Khmelnitskiy AES to Rzeszow (Poland). The accelerated development of the nuclear power industry and the commissioning of intersystem power transmission lines envisaged by the targeted program will make it possible by 1990 to increase electric consumption in the European CEMA states by approximately 50 percent. The Executive Committee examined a number of questions connected with implementing the measures incorporated in the other long-term programs. It was noted that, in accordance with the planned timetable, another two long-term targeted cooperation programs--in spheres of industrial consumer goods and transportation--are being prepared. Thus the long-term targeted programs, whose necessity was first substantiated at the 25th CPSU Congress, are increasingly determining the CEMA countries' strategy of long-term economic collaboration. An important event during the Executive Committee's work was the adoption by the nine CEMA states--Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR and the CSSR--of a statement on the Chinese aggression against Vietnam. The ardent words of resolute condemnation of the present Beijing leadership's expansionist actions and the demand that the Chinese troops be completely withdrawn from Vietnamese territory, that the Beijing ruling circles make reparation for damage caused to Vietnam and that the hostile actions against Laos and Kampuchea be ended, have resounded round the world. Taking measures to provide urgent aid for the heroic Vietnamese people, the fraternal states stated their firm determination to continue to promote their just cause in every possible way.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

ID081530 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy, all-union radio commentator, with Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA observer, and Nikolay Petrovich Khokhlov, IZVESTIYA observer]

[Text] [Shishkovskiy] Good day, comrades. Throughout all of last week world public opinion was riveted on the progression of events in Southeast Asia, in the Middle East on the nationwide referendum that took place in Iran and on the situation in Afghanistan. And these are the problems which we would like to discuss in greater detail in our broadcast today.

PRC-SRV Peace Talks

As it has already been reported, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, showing good will and a sincere concern for the normalization of relations with the PRC, has put forward a new peace initiative. It has propcsed starting talks between the two countries at the level of deputy foreign ministers on 10 April. As is well known, Vietnam has repeatedly suggested to the PRC that the two sides settle the problems existing between them by peaceful means at the negotiating table. This was the case before the Chinese aggression, and the Government of Socialist Vietnam is keeping to the same policy even after Beijing, battered by the Vietnamese Armed Forces, was forced to pull back to its side. And although, as everyone knows, Chinese troops have not yet been fully withdrawn from some regions of Vietnam, and although China is continuing to concentrate its armed forces on the border with Vietnam, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has nevertheless expressed its readiness to begin talks with China on the current situation.

The policy of peace, good-neighborly relations and friendship with all peoples pursued by Socialist Vietnam stands in sharp contrast to the expansionist desires of China, whose leaders, to all appearances, are not ready to abandon a course that is hostile to the interests of peace and international security. This fact is confirmed by the Beijing leadership's decision not to extend--or in other words, to end--the validity of the treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and the PRC which was signed in Moscow in February 1950.

Abrogation of PRC-USSR Treaty

This is a very serious political decision, the responsibility for which lies wholly with the present Chinese leadership. Everyone knows that it was the Soviet-Chinese treaty that, at the time, helped China to restore and develop its economy. Describing this aid, the paper RENMIN RIBAO wrote in 1959 that the extent of this help was without precedent in history. Everyone also knows that the existence of the Soviet-Chinese treaty repeatedly played a decisive role in preventing direct imperialist aggression against the PRC.

The present unilateral action by Beijing was not wholly unexpected. It is directly connected with the degeneration of the political course pursued by the Chinese leaders.

[Lomeyko] The decision by the Beijing leadership to end the validity of the treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and the PRC has its logic: The logic of betraying the national interests of one's own people and the logic of further flirting with the aggressive circles of imperialism. It should be pointed out that in the West a discussion has been going on for some time on the question of whether or not Beijing would renounce the treaty with the USSR.

The Chinese leaders have not only carefully followed this discussion but skillfully stirred it up. It is obvious that the decision to take this step was made a long time ago, but they were interested to see who would react to this measure and how.

Having heard the voices among their new allies in NATO who were saying that the termination of the treaty with the Soviet Union would be further testimony to the change in China's course and to its hostile orientation toward the Soviet Union, those in Beijing decided with satisfaction that the bellicose circles in the West correctly understood their line and would assess this action for what it was worth.

In my opinion, the decision by the Beijing authorities to end the validity of the treaty is designed to achieve several goals, including this one: To demonstrate to the Western hawks China's unbending anti-Sovietism. This is necessary for the PRC leadership in order to disperse the doubts of those circles who are urging that China should not be trusted, that their peoples should not be taken in by China's present smiles toward the West, and that their calculations should not exclude a possible Chinese volte-face against the West. This, in turn, the Chinese leaders see as necessary to increase the flow of Western credits and technology to China and to open Western arsenals wider.

It is especially important for the Beijing leaders to stress their irreconcilability to the Soviet Union at this precise moment after the inglorious--I should say shameful--intervention in Vietnam. One might say their aggression against Socialist Vietnam and their termination of the treaty with the USSR are links in the same chain--the chain with which Beijing is fettering itself into the aggressive anti-Soviet bloc.

It is not by chance that it was precisely the most virulent anti-communists in NATO and in ASEAN who viewed both actions with obvious satisfaction. This is particularly revealed by a commentary in the Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN. The British radio station, BBC, recently stressed, and I quote, the actions taken by the Chinese leaders are highly indicative insofar as they perpetuate the break between the two countries. Now, that expression was overconfident, for the Maoists cannot define the state of relations between our countries over the centuries, but the words resound with gloating.

Such reaction from certain circles in the West eloquently testifies to the short-sightedness of such gloating. To come out in favor of detente while simultaneously beaming over Beijing's provocative action is to play a double game. And this double game may cost the West dearly; for it encourages Beijing's present mood of doing whatever it wants. The aggression against Vietnam, which Deng Xiaoping earlier called a lesson, presented the world with a new phenomenon. In taking this action Beijing has in essence begun to practice international terrorism on a state level. And those politicians in the West who directly or indirectly encourage military supplies to China should consider the question as to whom the future leaders of Beijing will want to teach a lesson--all the more so because a constant struggle for power is going on among them.

Up to now people in the West have been continually guessing what China wants to gain on a strategic level. One of Beijing's aims is to frustrate detente. In unleashing its aggression against Vietnam the Chinese leaders were trying to expand the military conflict and drag the Soviet Union and other countries into it. The restraint shown by our country, combined with the moral and material assistance to Vietnam, ruined the aggressor's plans. The world has assessed this at its true value, as has the international communist and democratic movement.

One of the most vivid expressions of friendly feelings toward the USSR and the CPSU was given by the 15th Congress of the Italian Communist Party, which has just ended. The delegates at the congress praised the internationalist position of the CPSU and the wise and self-restrained policies of the Soviet State.

Israeli-Egyptian Peace Treaty

[Shishkovskiy] The separate Egyptian-Israeli deal, which was signed in Washington, is continuing to evoke numerous and diverse responses throughout the world, especially, as is to be expected, in the countries which lie within this region. In the last few days the so-called peace treaty, worked out by American diplomacy, has been subjected to a just and, this time, completely official condemnation on the part of an absolute majority of the Arab states. Not surprisingly, this deal, which comes at the expense of the fundamental interests of the Arabs, has created extra difficulties along the path to a comprehensive settlement of the Near East crisis. Nikolay Petrovich, what can be said at the present time on the situation in the Near East? What tendencies can be seen in the positions of the sides taking part in the separate deal?

[Khokhlov] I would like to begin by recalling a certain detail which is highly suggestive. In his speech during the ceremony following the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty in Washington, Israeli Premier Begin suddenly began speaking in the ancient Hebrew language and read a psalm from the Bible, the content of which was naturally incomprehensible to both the Americans and the Arabs who were present in the hall. And yet this trick of the Israeli premier merits the greatest attention. In the Bible the psalm is called a song of ascents by Solomon, and the concluding part of it, cited by the orator, goes like this: As arrows are in the hand of a mighty man, so are children of the youth. Happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them; they shall not be ashamed, but they shall speak with the enemies in the gate. [Psalm 127: 4-5] Such is the pill which has been proffered to all the false peacemakers by the cunning and bellicose prime minister of Israel.

In uttering the words of the psalm in Hebrew, Begin, as it were, gave a signal to all Zionist circles that in concluding the treaty Israel has won the battle with the Arab countries and emerged as the victor. And this very "ascent" of Israel can be reduced to the fact that it has at last filled its quiver with arrows. And nobody will miss the fact that these arrows signify new American weapons.

Let us turn, however, from Biblical motifs to genuine reality--that is, to the most alarming reality that is taking shape in the Near East region following the noisy campaign connected with the signing of one of the most strange and unstable agreements of our time.

[Shishkovskiy] Nikolay Petrovich, you have called the treaty one of the most strange and unstable agreements of our time. It seems to me that, after the conclusion of this treaty, diplomacy may become enriched with a new concept--the Pyrrhic peace. Every schoolboy knows what a Pyrrhic victory is, and the Israeli-Egyptian treaty, signed in Washington, may go down in future history books as a Pyrrhic peace. Not only does this mean that the price paid for the peace between Egypt and Israel is more than the result is worth; it means that the treaty itself carries within it the seeds of discord that will grow and inevitably break up its shaky foundations, as grass breaks up asphalt that has been laid too soon upon the earth.

In the West, some people are saying that a partial peace is better than war. Perhaps this is true when all the participants to a conflict are reconciled. But when one of the sides involved in the war concludes a peace behind the backs and in circumvention of its allies, such separatism is called treachery. It seems to me that the three parties to the treaty are doomed now to talking about success, even if they themselves doubt or do not believe in it. But even from the point of view of their own strategic interests, this is only a temporary, and apparent success, and this fact will give rise to more complex problems in the future.

The Israeli-Egyptian treaty has not defused but only further destabilized the explosive situation in the Near East and above all in Egypt itself.

I think we shall have something more to say on this subject, but one can already see that this treaty has made As-Sadat's own position unstable, and it will become even more precarious as the Arab countries begin to implement the decisions of the Baghdad conference on the breaking of relations with Egypt. These are decisions which they have already begun to carry out.

[Khokhlov] We shall note that Israel is extremely interested in insuring that all the articles and all the conditions of the deal are fulfilled. It has now become known that the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty will take place in the very near future in one of the buffer zones in the Sinai Peninsula. After this, various commissions will begin work and, moreover, certain sessions between the Egyptian and Israeli representatives will, allegedly, be led by Americans.

U.S. Peace Role

The so-called regional stability, about which the Pentagon is so concerned and which was destroyed by the events in Iran, in the opinion of U.S. figures, can now be restored by shuffling the pro-American stack of cards. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR recently noted that Egyptian President as-Sadat is acting in his dealings with the United States as a new Iranian shah and that he is quite ready, together with Israel, to begin to play the role of gendarme in this region. Well, the separate deal is giving U.S. statesmen real hopes of being able to secure for themselves a sort of, so to speak, two-headed shah-like gendarme in the persons of the present rulers of Egypt and Israel.

It is no secret that Israel has a nuclear potential at its disposal. It is also no secret that the militarist circles of Tel Aviv will go further and further along this perilous path. And in this Israel has been guaranteed the help of the United States. The U.S. pledges, put forward in a letter from President Carter to as-Sadat and Begin, contain in essence a direction to the United Nations to fulfill the provisions of the treaty on thepermanent deployment of UN personnel in the zone where the presence of armed forces is limited. The United States has pledged to obtain--I cite the letter--the necessary decision of the Security Council, and if the Security Council will not undertake and will not fulfill the measures provides for in the treaty, the the U.S. President will be ready to take such steps as are necessary to insure the creation and maintenance of some sort of acceptable alternative multinational force.

In the propaganda commotion raised by the American press, the content of this letter was not given a due appraisal. The implication of the letter is that the United States will totally ignore, and this is stated in advance, the decisions of the international organization if they do not suit the United States. It is clear that the United States will stop at nothing to maintain the artificial fraternization between Egypt and Israel and impose its own strategy and tactics in the Near East.

The threat of this provocative American policy in the Near East is clearly seen by the leaders of the Arab states and the peoples of that region. The conference of ministers of foreign affairs and economy of the Arab countries adopted a resolution which provides for a number of sanctions against the present Egyptian regime. Our listeners know about these sanctions.

It is still too early, of course, to draw any final conclusions with regard to the effectiveness of the measures being taken, but it may be said with full assurance that the Egyptian-Israeli deal has laid the foundation for a fundamentally new period in the struggle of all Arab peoples for freedom and sovereignty. The struggle against the capitulationist course which the president of Egypt has come to personify will continue to develop throughout the Arab world. And it will grow in Egypt itself.

Referendum in Iran

[Shishkovskiy] Our listeners are already well aware of the fact that the majority of the population of Iran has in the last few days voted against the shah's regime and in favor of the establishment of an Islamic republic in the country. This was the result of a referendum, the first real expression of the will of the whole people in the history of the Iranian state. This was also the result of the revolution which opened up to Iran the path of national renaissence--a path leading to a solution to the numerous complex problems inherited from the anti-popular regime which has now sunk into oblivion.

Judging by the commentaries in the Western press, and primarily the American press, imperialist circles in the United States are still unable to recover from the Iranian shock.

[Lomeyko] Yes, one senses this particularly when reading Western papers and when meeting diplomats, politicians and journalists from the United States and West Europe. They are still racking their brains about how this could have happened and how they could have lost Iran. The shah's regime, which seemed to many Americans to be a mighty tower of oil and militaristic power, reeled under the blows of the popular revolution and was toppled before the eyes of the amazed West, without exaggeration, like a house of cards.

The supporters of the shah would like very much to see in this affair, as always, the hand of Moscow. But they have not been able to. Not a single incident has been found by those who like to reduce a revolutionary movement of the masses to the wornout story of subversive actions by communists. The events in Iran have dealt a blow to the imperialist doctrine of the Soviet Union's so-called interference in Africa, Asia and other continents. It only needs the people of some country or other to come out against a rotten regime for the Western defenders and patrons of that regime--whether it be in Zaire, Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan or other countries--to shout about the intrigues of the Soviet Union, Cuba and other socialist countries. They do not want to recognize the right of each people to decide its own fate. Therefore, when I hear the perplexed question being posed by certain Western politicians and diplomats--who is to blame for losing Iran?--I always want to reply to them: You cannot lose that which does not belong to you. But if you have in mind not Iran but your shah's regime, then you yourselves lost it.

In Iran there existed what was probably a unique opportunity, thanks to the billions of petrodollars, to solve many social problems. But the shah, encouraged by the Americans, spent these billions not on the needs of the people but to purchase new and expensive arms. And the further this went, the more striking the contrast became. The shah and his American patrons themselves provoked the explosion of popular wrath--and herein lies one of the most important lessons of the events in Iran.

U.S. 'Loss' of Iran

[Khokhlov] Yes, that is all true, but I would also like to stress another side of the Iranian events.

The point is that not only did the events in Iran bury the shah as ruler of that country and as heir of an ancient dynasty, but they also buried the U.S. doctrine that, briefly, you only have to bribe a few statesmen in one country or another for the American cause to go smoothly. This was how they approached the shah. The events in Iran have very convincingly shown that this gambit--pouring in dollars and oversaturating a country with American arms--breaks down under the pressure of the implacable movement of the broadest popular masses along the road to liberation and emancipation, along the road to renewing their countries.

In this respect the events in Iran go far beyond the bounds of Iran itself and extend beyond the region. All the peoples of the world are becoming convinced that the old and outdated regimes, which as a rule are supported by the United States, are breaking down and a renewal is emerging under the leadership of new forces, of people who are workers and peasants by birth--a fact of which we can be convinced when looking at the current events in Afghanistan and in a number of other countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

[Lomeyko] On this point, Nikolay Petrovich, does it not seem to you that for the very reason that American imperialism and its West European allies are still so sensitive over what they call the loss of their--that is, the shah's--Iran, that they are all the more frenzied, I would put it, in their search for ways to undermine the new rule in both Iran and in Afghanistan? And do you not think what we are now witnessing in these countries is the way in which the CIA is relentlessly trying to set up bases for the plotters, to supply them with arms and to transport those arms through Pakistan and other countries--even from China--so as to stab at Iran and Afghanistan, to sow the seeds of dissent in the regenerated countries and try, if not to restore their positions, then at least to shake the new authorities?

[Khokhlov] Of course I agree, and indeed the issue must be examined in a far broader context, because, I repeat, it was not just the foreign policy orientation of the United States which suffered a reverse in Iran. The United States has always been and still is closely linked with the major capitalist powers of the West. Therefore, not only did the United States suffer a defeat in Iran, but so did those pro-American NATO politicans in the West who also backed the shah's Iran, enticing it into miscellaneous adventures and turning it into a kind of forward post--and why hide it?--directed primarily against the Soviet Union.

Situation in Afghanistan

[Shishkovskiy] You rightly pointed out, Vladimr Borisovich, that recently the enemies of the Afghan revolution have become noticeably more energetic. Outside the country a crude propaganda campaign has indeed been launched for the purpose of provoking the Afghan Muslims into taking action against the people's rule, and there are a multitude of instances of certain Western circles--of that same CIA and of Beijing--attempting to prevent the successful construction of a new life in that young state where the people are preparing to celebrate the first anniversary of the triumph of their revolution on 27 April. For instance, the Delhi ECONOMIC TIMES stresses that the enemies of Democratic Afghanistan enjoy the support of the United States and China--and there are indeed other instances. For example, it is also known that one of the leaders of the reactionary Muslim Brotherhood organization recently visited Washington, where he went looking for arms, and even held talks in the State Department. But, Nikolay Petrovich, what is the United States undertaking outside the Near and Central East?

U.S. Foreign Policy Strategy

[Khokhlov] You ask a question that requires a detailed discussion. But to give the briefest of reviews with no claims to completeness, the following must be said. No matter how acute the Near East problem, no matter how powerfully it may draw us by its complexity and at times by its unexpected convolutions, we must not, I think, restrict ourselves to it alone and so isolate it from other regions, including Europe. But the greatest manifestation of U.S. foreign policy is connected with the state of crisis in the Near East, and its outlines are glimpsed more precisely, so to speak, in the central and Far East.

Modern U.S. strategy embraces a very large group of countries: The line stretches from Cairo and Tel Aviv to Beijing and Tokyo. And there is a direct link between U.S. actions in the Near East and its efforts in Afghanistan--which you have mentioned--in Pakistan, China, Japan and even on Taiwan, which it has semi-abandoned. This is the U.S. security perimeter which must not be forgotten. Everything is viewed through the lens of anti-Sovietism. You will notice, for example, that As-Sadat's perfidious behavior and that of the Beijing leaders toward the Soviet Union are astonishingly similar: The same exchange of friends for enemies and enemies for friends.

But while As-Sadat still has to be turned into an American policeman, the current Chinese leaders have long been ripe for implementing imperialist plots. Without any direct U.S. interference they qualify for the title of the Asian NATO. And in this respect, the course followed by the United States in the Near East is inseparable from its policy in the Central and Far East: Everywhere the U.S. places its bets on odious persons and groups who stoop to strangling liberation movements, to erasing the people's revolutionary gains, to restoring decayed regimes and to rejecting cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. In some parts of the world the United States and its allies have succeeded in muddying the waters in a swamp of treachery and apostasy. But historic processes are not manufactured or bought by dollars or pounds sterling. Durability and permanence are the prerogatives of what is done by the good will of the peoples without external diktat. This is very forcibly recalled by the popular movements now developing in the Near, Central and Far East, as well as in other parts of the world.

[Shishkovskiy] Thus we may note that despite intrigues by the forces of international imperialism and reaction, the will of the peoples has recently been making itself very clearly felt. And the irreversibility of historical processes is demonstrated by the events in Iran and by the successes of the friendly people of Afghanistan, who have started to build a new life. In today's world, the will of the peoples is making itself felt with increasing force and is merging into the single current of the three decisive and shaping forces of our times--the socialist countries, the international communist and workers movement and the national liberation movement. It gives us confidence to know that despite the difficulties against which the world stumbles today, and despite the acute situations arising through the actions of the Beijing adventurists, peace can be secured and consolidated. And that indeed is the thrust of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

The time for our program is drawing to a close. It remains only for me to thank my colleagues for taking part in today's roundtable discussion, and to you, esteemed listeners. Goodbye, comrades, all the best to you.

MEDIA REPORT PRESIDENT CARTER'S SPEECH ON ENERGY PLANS

Uphill Fight for Windfall Tax

LD061036 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] In a nationwide radio and television speech, President Carter said on Thursday night that he is lifting price controls on domestically produced crude oil, despite the expected inflationary impact. The U.S. President promised to seek a windfall profits tax on oil monopolies. However, according to news agencies, his profit tax project faces an uphill fight in Congress, as the oil lobby is bracing for a fight. President Carter's announcement won the praise of oil-state lawmakers and Republicans, and was criticized by liberals. In the opinion of Senator Edward Kennedy, Mr Carter's proposals would mean multibillions of dollars in new fuel and gasoline bills for millions of Americans already hard hit by soaring prices.

Proposed Measures

LD061806 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

["USA: Acute Energy Problems"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, April 6, TASS--President James Carter has made a radio and television address to the nation devoted to the shortage of energy resources in the United States.

Our nation's energy problem is serious, and it is getting worse, the President said. We are wasting too much energy, we are buying far too much oil from foreign countries, and we are not producing enough oil, gas or coal in the United States. The energy crisis is real.

James Carter believes that the shortage of petroleum is the fundamental cause of the nation's energy crisis. Just ten years ago we imported hardly any oil, today we buy about half the oil we use from foreign countries. This year we will pay out 50 billion dollars for imported oil. The President said that the United States' national strength is "dangerously dependent" on oil deliveries from the Middle East and the Persian Gulf--"one of the most unstable regions in the world". Local observers regard this statement as another attempt to justify the build-up of the American military "presence" in the Middle East under the pretext of "defending" the sources of oil and ways of its delivery.

As a radical means to cope with the crisis, James Carter proposed to start as of next June phased removal of governmental controls on prices of oil produced inside the country. This is a very difficult step, he said, and every American will have to consume less oil and to pay more for it. In official circles it is not concealed that this measure will further intensify inflation and lead to a growth of prices of oil products, including gasoline.

The President also proposed a special tax on windfall prices of oil companies which are to grow because of decontrol of prices. In this connection, commentators remind that the government proposed already twice a similar tax, but on both occasions these proposals were failed in Congress, where the "oil lobby" is strong. And now, the President admitted, it is clear as day that the oil companies will be fighting for the preservation of their profits.

James Carter proposed a number of measures to save energy, including cut-offs of heat at buildings, tax benefits to house owners using wood for heating, etc., and called for a wider use of non-oil sources of energy, to design cars, instruments, buildings that will use less energy.

'Wishful Thinking' Aspect

LD070311 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Viktor Korneyev commentary]

[Text] President Jimmy Carter, speaking on American television, warned that in the near future the United States would be forced to adopt a number of measures to restrict the growth in the consumption of the energy resources, above all oil products. These measures, he noted, would place before the oil corporations the need to allocate part of their superprofits to implementing a program for promoting the output of energy products. Viktor Korneyev ofRadio Moscow comments:

In recent years the economic use of fuel has become one of the main trends in resolving the complex problem of providing the United States with fuel and energy resources. According to the Voice of America, Mr Carter's speech practically contains nothing new for millions of Americans. In recent years, as is known, the situation with the resources of energy is going from bad to worse while the percentage of the fuel imports for insuring the needs of the economy is growing from year to year. Some economists try to explain this constant growth of oil imports by the exhaustion of the country's national resources. But such views run counter to the real situation with the country's energy resources. According to American data, oil and gas resources within the country are sufficient to insure the needs of the economy for more than 50 years. More: Possessing nearly 50 percent of the West's total coal reserves, the United States is capable of satisfying her fuel needs for the next 300 and more years. Thus the question arises: What can be the difficulties in insuring the United States energy resources?

As an analysis reveals, this is caused first of all by an unjustified major rift between the level of the national production and the consumption of energy resources which has resulted in the growing dependence of the American economy on imports. By seizing in the postwar period a dominant position in the world's production of oil, the American corporations have achieved a system of prices for liquid fuel under which it is more profitable for them to import oil than to produce it within the country. In an attempt to preserve this import at a high level the oil corporations are consciously curbing the expansion of oil and gas production and the tapping of new internal deposits. This has led to the stagnation of oil production during the last few years while the output of natural gas has even fallen. At the same time the cost of imported oil between 1973 and 78 has grown five-fold, reaching nearly $40 billion.

The energy program of the United States administration actually proceeds from a further growth of imported oil. Imported oil will cover no less than 50 percent of the country's internal demands by the mid-eighties. This policy accords with the interests of big business as it promises the oil corporations more major profits and the further solution of the energy problem at the cost of the taxpayer. As the New York TIMES recently noted, the profits of these corporations for the first 3 months of the year grew by nearly 100 percent, and information is available about the oil concerns closing down drilling operations within the country in view of expectations for more profits accruing from imported oil.

It is known that the United States has set great expectations on the tapping of Alaskan oil but here, too, profits are more important for big business than national interests. The Exxon company, the Standard Oil Company of Ohio and other companies are already preparing to export their future products to Japan.

In his broadcast the President noted that the oil corporations will be urged to contribute substantial means to financing the program to develop alternate sources of energy. But as the experience of recent years has shown, this is only wishful thinking. Big business will hardly agree to the implementation of measures that do not promise them considerable profit in the near future. Characteristic in this respect are the statements made by the business community representatives. The president of the Collins Food International Incorporated of California, Norman Habermann, for example, has said that his company would bypass the administration's measures when it deemed necessary.

The future will show the success or otherwise of the attempts to resolve the energy crisis but we already see that the main bill for solving the crisis will lie on the shoulders of the ordinary American.

U.S. VIEWS ALLIES, OTHERS THROUGH PRISM OF SELF-INTEREST

ID090901 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Kudryavtsev article under rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Their Calculations and Miscalculations"]

[Text] The American press and U.S. political circles are currently entering into polemics over the separate Israeli-Egyptian "peace treaty" drafted through the mediation or, more accurately, with the direct participation of the U.S. administration. Some people see this treaty as a success for U.S. President J. Carter's policy, which will lead to a "general settlement" in the Near East. Others, on the contrary, consider the agreement reached between Israel and Egypt a fact which will lead inevitably to a new aggravation of the situation in that region, an aggravation fraught even with open military conflicts.

In order to understand who is closer to the truth it is necessary to analyze at least briefly the U.S. global foreign policy of late with regard to Asia, the Near and Middle East and Africa. Even if one does not go into the details of American policy in those directions, one inevitably arrives at the conclusion that the United States has everywhere made and is continuing to make miscalculations so that the results of this policy do not justify Washington's expectations. Before illustrating this thought, attention should be paid to certain aspects of American foreign policy which make miscalculations inevitable.

In recent years the U.S. ruling circles have been particularly emphasizing their economic and military might, using it to put pressure on other states and making this factor one of the most important elements, if not the chief element, in their foreign policy chiefly with regard to Asian, African and Latin American countries. During his recent visit to Israel U.S. President J. Carter who, for example, called the United States "the world's most powerful country," found it possible to say with regard to the Near East that the United States "plays the central role in this region, and we will continue to play this role in this region--in the political, economic and military respects." Carter did not say a word about the role of the Arab countries themselves...

This aim of "self-assertion" hardly helps the United States to analyze in depth the situation and the correlation of forces inside the countries with which it has dealings. This aim contributes to disregard for the special features of other countries and, it goes without saying, for their social and national needs and requirements. And without any objective study of and regard for these needs, surprises will inevitably be encountered in the path of U.S. foreign policy, bringing all the State Department's theoretical constructions into conflict with actual reality. The attempt to bring back "gunboat diplomacy"--which is what certain superbellicose but politically none too clever representatives of a certain section of the U.S. ruling circles are dying to do--is no help in this respect either.

Washington's great-power policy is resulting in U.S. diplomats and politicians looking on the whole world and particularly on individual countries exclusively from the viewpoint of usefulness--economic and strategic--to the United States. The social and national features of partner countries are cast aside, and the requirements of a given country and its population are ignored. Any country is looked on primarily from the viewpoint of the possibility of using its territory to create military bases directed against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and to use them as footholds for suppressing the national liberation movements in Asian or African countries, and its natural riches as cheap raw materials for American industry. This applies even to those countries on the Pentagon's register as friends of the United States.

The questions put to Secretary of State Vance during his recent appearance on "Face the Nation" are characteristic in this respect. The secretary of state spoke of the "very great interest" which Saudi Arabia has for the United States. And the journalists tried to find out from him whether this "very great interest" applies to the country itself or whether it is a question of oil. His answer was very evasive. However, a very plain answer was given by Senator Javits, who declared that "over the next decade or even longer the oilfields in Saudi Arabia will be as important to us as Texas." It could not be put more clearly and openly! And as for the national interests of Saudi Arabia itself, Washington is utterly indifferent to the interests and future both of this country and of other oil-producing countries, so long as the oil monopolies thrive and it remains possible to use "others' hands" in the interests of American imperialism in exchange for arms. As Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia said very politely and discreetly in an interview granted to NEWSWEEK magazine, "Americans have a tendency to look on other countries' actions within the framework of U.S. policy."

The same viewpoint also prevails in U.S. relations with African countries. They interest Washington only as a source of industrial raw materials and an anti-Soviet bridgehead. It was not insignificant that the U.S. secretary of state back at the start of the present administration called Africa a "raw materials appendage of the American economy." And, as shown by the U.S. ruling circles' support for racist regimes in southern Africa and by their unworthy maneuvers to save them, they are least of all concerned about the subsequent fate of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Republic of South Africa. The same thing is indicated by the U.S. stand with regard to Zaire, Ethiopia, Somalia and other countries in northwest Africa.

By all accounts, the U.S. ruling circles have learned nothing from their ignominious defeat in Vietnam or from the lesson taught them in Iran. In both places they were concerned only with the narrow mercenary interests of the monopolies, among which a special place is allocated to arms dealers. [paragraph continues]

In both cases one and the same miscalculation was made: They did not take into account the Vietnamese people's determination to uphold their freedom and independence, and they did not take into account the fact that the Vietnamese too have their own national and social interests. These are disregarded by U.S. foreign policy, which still pins hopes on its own might, of which the U.S. President recently boasted yet again.

The miscalculation was still more manifest in Iran. About what country, you might think, could the United States have--and did have--such complete information, if not Iran? The CIA was at home in Iran. The shah's SAVAK lengthened the CIA's tentacles, and, like metastases, they embraced the entire Iranian state organism. They overlooked "just one thing": the Iranian people with their own national and social demands and needs. American politicians had only oil and anti-Soviet stragegy in their heads. For, 18 months before the shah was toppled, FORTUNE magazine writes, the U.S. President had declared, first in Washington and then in Tehran, that thanks to the shah's "great" leadership Iran was "an island of stability" and that all this was a result of "the respect, admiration and love" which the shah supposedly enjoyed among his people. That speaks for itself.

They disregard history's main motive force--the people, to whom belongs a truly great role in world politics in our time of social and class transformations. To ignore this factor is to "plan" foreign policy miscalculations in advance.

The U.S. ruling circles try to cover up their miscalculations with the propaganda that all their policies are aimed at establishing peace and prosperity all over the globe and that they are prevented from doing do, it seems, by the Soviet Union's policy of "kindling conflicts" and "turning the peoples" against the United States. The events in Iran exploded such claims and the most soberminded people in the United States itself were forced to admit this. Wherever the United States intensifies its policies the situation is sure to worsen and conflicts develop.

The whole world recognizes that it was the circumstances under which full diplomatic relations were established between the United States and the PRC and the trip to Washington by PRC State Council Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping, with his threats directed at Vietnam, which prompted Beijing's ruling circles to embark on the treacherous aggression against the SRV. Interference by the United States and Britain in southern African affairs and the visit by Ian Smith, head of Rhodesia's racist clique, to the United States where he was officially received by the leadership, brought the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia no closer to achieving liberation from racist oppression. Quite the reverse: They encouraged the racists to make unprecedented armed raids on neighboring African countries and step up the racist terror in Rhodesia and Namibia.

When armed conflict broke out between North and South Yemen the United States, instead of seeking and encouraging a peaceful solution of the conflict, rushed offensive arms to North Yemen. In so doing the U.S. President even dispensed with Congress's consent (which must be obtained 30 days before arms are dispatched). Typically, it sent arms at the same time that talks between the two sides on a peaceful settlement of the conflict were already progressing successfully. Following the loss of Iran the United States began throwing together a new U.S.-Israeli-Egypt military bloc in the Near East and testing the ground as regards acquiring military bases and deploying U.S. armed forces in the Persian Gulf. Such steps on the part of the United States can only result in increased international tension.

Everything I have said is also perfectly applicable to the latest developments in the Near East, and to the question of whether or not the conclusion of the separate "peace treaty" between Israel and Egypt is to be regarded as the latest miscalculation or a success on the part of the U.S. ruling circles. This question clearly merits separate and more detailed analysis. However, it can already be said that even if the United States does derive short-term benefits from the treaty signing by preserving its influence and military presence in the Near East, at this juncture another miscalculation is clearly visible in the U.S. Near East policy as a whole. And it is a result of the same peculiarities, flaws as I would call them, of U.S. foreign policy which have been revealed in other parts of the world, particularly in Iran.

The United States clearly relies on its economic and military power, which in Jerusalem J. Carter spoke of as the decisive component in its policy. Consequently, in the Near East also the United States ignores such "details" as the Near Eastern peoples' national and social interests. But these have been clearly expressed both in Baghdad and in the struggle against the Camp David agreements. And when the United States says that the Israeli-Egyptian deal is only the beginning, the opposition becomes more stubborn, since none of the Arab countries wants to be regarded as a traitor to pan-Arab interests and to follow in As-Sadat's shameful footsteps.

Only those politicians who overestimate their potential and underestimate the Arab peoples' strengthening anti-imperialist unity can suppose that this shameful alliance will form the nucleus of a comprehensive settlement. In short, people who are incapable of soberly analyzing the situation in the Near East, or the world as a whole for that matter. And the situation is increasingly evolving against the imperialists. A return to the methods of "classic" colonialism is therefore tantamount to political suicide.

U.S. MAN IN THE STREET TO PAY FOR MIDEAST TREATY

LD080239 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

["Moscow Viewpoint" commentary by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] The media in the United States are certainly pulling out all (?stops) as they sing praises to the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, which has been concluded under the pressure of the American President. Both the papers and politicians have a lot to say on this achievement. But there is one aspect of the matter which is being deliberately passed in silence both by the politicians and by the press. It is more or less clear what makes the State Department so happy about the treaty, or the Pentagon, but the signing of the treaty hardly offers any reason for celebration to rank-and-file Americans.

To begin with, the American side has had a high price to pay for the treaty between Israel and Egypt. This is not to mention the seeds of potential conflict which have been sown in the Middle East and which can have dangerous consequences for the national interests of the United States. And there is also the problem of Arab ill-feelings and indignation, which will have to be reckoned with for years to come. We discussed these aspects of the situation in our previous talks and I won't dwell on them again now.

When I say the United States has had a high price to pay for the treaty I mean it had to pay billions of dollars to secure the agreement of Tel Aviv and of Cairo to sign the treaty. American newspapers mention different figures in this respect.

Some, for example, speak of a down payment of (?$5 billion). The New York TIMES said a few days ago that U.S. aid to Israel and Egypt over the next 3 years will amount to about $13.4 billion. Out of this total sum $8.5 billion will be granted as regular aid and another $5 billion will be channeled into various special programs. But the New York POST quotes different figures. It reveals that Israel and Egypt have agreed to sign the treaty in exchange for $60 billion worth of U.S. military and economic aid. It is really hard to say who is right. But there is no denying the fact that the United States will have to pay through the nose for this treaty.

Now the next question is: Where will all this money come from? The answer is an easy one: from the pockets of American taxpayers. My American listeners may ask themselves what will each one of them personally gain from spending so much cash. In other words, do the advantages gained by Washington bureaucrats in this way really justify this extra-heavy burden on millions of their own citizens? I think it is really up to my American listeners to answer that one.

But in actual fact we have the answer already. The New York TIMES said the other day that millions of people in the United States are asking why peace is more expensive than war, why cannot one save money by making peace. That is a good question and the latest public opinion poll conducted by the CBS and the New York TIMES reveals that 73 percent of the people oppose an increase in military supplies to Egypt and Israel as an acceptable price for the treaty. Thus there is really no mystery about the prevailing public sentiments in the United States on this score. So how can one say that the adminstration is acting in a democratic way by ignoring public feelings and sacrificing public interests? Shouldn't a true democracy be guided by the interests and feelings of its citizens, the people who elect the government?

I started this talk by mentioning the glee among Washington officials about the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. There is another, though small, group of people in the United States that has every reason to celebrate. I have in mind the oil companies. They are looking forward to another substantial increase of their profits, which they managed to obtain at the expense of millions of U.S. consumers. In a recent memorandum to the Federal Commission on Trade, Senator Edward Kennedy quoted some figures indicating that the 20 biggest oil companies control more than 95 percent of oil supplied through (?pipelines). Senator Kennedy said Americans have to pay more for fuel and gasoline just because the oil companies use their monopoly position on the energy market in their own selfish interests.

Washington officials keep telling the public that they will have to accept the higher price of gasoline and fuel in the future. They say that's because of the OPEC decision to raise the price of oil. But the really interesting thing about it is that while the American consumers will have to pay extra millions of dollars for their gasoline and fuel, the oil companies expect their huge profits to increase even more.

While telling the Americans to accept the extra burden of financing the multibillion gifts to Israel and Egypt, the administration argues that this has to be done to insure a sufficient flow of oil to the United States. But it also turns out that the Americans will have to pay more for their oil than before. This is something which is really hard to understand.

The draft budget prepared by the Carter administration calls for slashing appropriations for public health, education and social security. The administration is willing to accept a stringent economy in all these fields.

But this zeal to save public money is dropped as something utterly improper while discussing said to Israel and Egypt. So I think it is both right and proper to ask at this juncture whether there really is any reason for most people in the United States to celebrate the treaty which is hailed as the major diplomatic victory of the administration. One does not have to be an expert to realize that it is the big companies that will have all the benefits and it is the man in the street who has to foot the bill.

DEPUTY POWER MINISTER COMMENTS ON HARRISBURG ACCIDENT

LD060947 Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[Commentary by Ya. Ovchinnikov, USSR deputy minister of power and electrification]

[Text] I must start by making the reservation that it is difficult to draw any conclusions whatever until we get an official statement on the causes of the accident in the U.S. nuclear power station. According to the information we do have, the reactor in question was fully equipped with safety systems to prevent the leakage of radioactive matter. It should be stated that each reactor is protected in such a way that any eventuality, even a natural calamity such as an earthquake, is allowed for and insured against.

The reactor from which radiation has leaked into the power station premises and even the surrounding area was commissioned last December. It is therefore unlikely that a system could have failed during operation. The causes of the cooling system failure were probably subjective rather than objective.

It is possible that those working on the new reactor were not sufficiently well-trained. It is also possible that the safety systems were badly adjusted. In any case there is a likelihood of a shipshod attitude in the work of such a major power complex when private interests, in this case those of the nuclear power stations owner are put first.

There is also a purely technical aspect. It is known that the U.S. reactor has only two feed pumps insuring the circulation of water through the active zone. Both pumps failed; had there been a third pump, as in Soviet-built reactors, the accident could have been averted. One way or the other, things will be clear in time.

'PROVOCATIVE' U.S. ACTIVITY ON CYPRUS CAUSES 'MISGIVINGS'

LD062242 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Following the victory of the Iranian revolution and the downfall of the shah regime, the Americans have been seeking new base facilities in this region to replace the ones they have lost in Iran. The Pentagon and CIA planners have focused their attention on the British bases on Cyprus. These bases were forced on the Government of Cyprus by the British soon after independence under all kinds of pretexts. The British even claimed that these bases were necessary for defending the British Isles. The latest reports in the American and Cypriot press indicate that the British have now decided to meet their Pentagon allies halfway, and accomodate some of the American spy planes on Cyprus. The New York TIMES has let it be known that the notorious American U-2 spy planes will be stationed on the British Air Force base at Akrotiri on Cyprus.

These aircraft will perform reconnaissance flights over regions close to the southwestern Soviet border. These are the regions located along the Soviet border with Iran, and the Americans used to have their reconnaissance bases there in recent times.

British bases will also accomodate other latest American spy planes, including SR-71's. Press reports have it that reconnaissance flights by American spy aircraft stationed at British bases will be coordinated by a special branch of the American Air Force with its headquarters at Akrotiri. This branch will also operate a radar station in the Troodos Mountains. The intelligence obtained in this way will be relayed by satellite to the Strategic American Air Force headquarters at Langley, near Washington, which is also the place where the CIA has its headquarters. And there are also other reports in the media indicating that the United States intends to increase the scale of its operations from these British bases. It is reported, for example, that the Americans have probably completed the relocation of their electronic surveillance equipment from Iran to British bases on Cyprus. Several hundred servicemen are being stationed at bases in Akrotiri and Dhekalia. The Americans are also building a radio center that will maintain a constant link with the American Mediterranean fleet.

These provocative American activities directed against the Soviet Union gives grounds for serious misgivings, which are also shared by the people of Cyprus. The ECONOMIST magazine has commented on the activities of American spy planes based on British bases on Cyprus. Having imposed on Cyprus the treaty on military bases, the British are now violating its provisions in order to please their American allies. This anxiety of the Government of Cyprus has been voiced in an official statement carried by the newspapers in Nicosia. It stressed that the government is against British military bases being used for purposes other than those mentioned in the treaty covering these bases. The statement also said the Cyprus Government is now investigating this matter.

There is hardly any need to prove that operating American spy planes from British bases on Cyprus can have dangerous consequences for peace and security in the Mediterranean and that this provides a cause for concern on the part of the Soviet public.

BRIEFS

PEPSI-COLA IN KAZAKHSTAN--Alma-Ata will be the tenth city in the USSR to produce Pepsi-Cola. The construction of a shop to produce this beverage is expected to begin in the second half of 1979. Its planned production capacity will total 60 million bottles annually. More than a third of this total will be shipped to Karaganda, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Dzhambul and Chimkent. Kazakhstan's enterprises annually produce 70 million liters of carbonated beverages. Toward the end of the 5-year period the production of new beverages will more than double, reaching a total of 2.5 million [as heard] liters. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1508 GMT 4 Apr 79 AU]

AMERICAN PAINTING EXHIBIT IN KIEV--The lives of America's natives, their courage, wisdom and fidelity to national traditions, their customs and culture have been shown at the exhibition of works by American woman painter (Ninita Crambo), which opened recently in the Ukrainian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. Particular attention of the visitors has been attracted by portraits. Several of them won prizes at the 29th exhibition arranged by American Indian painters. The exhibition was opened by Bondarenko, Presidium deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. The opening ceremony was addressed by (Tward), chief of the advanced group of the U.S. Consulate General in Kiev. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 2 Apr 79 AU]

I. ALEKSANDROV WRITES ON ABROGATION OF PRC-USSR TREATY

LD090843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[I. Aleksandrov article: "Contrary to the Interests of Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress has adopted a decision not to extend the treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance signed between China and the Soviet Union in February 1950.

The treaty, which at the time of its conclusion expressed the will of the peoples of both countries to strengthen and develop unity of actions in the interest of socialism and peace and rebuffing imperialist aggression and which was a striking symbol of the alliance of victorious socialism and the revolutionary movement of the oppressed peoples of the East--this treaty, in the view of the present Beijing leaders, is "outdated," "not corresponding to actual reality." Moreover, it is maintained that the pledges envisaged by the treaty were flouted "not through the fault of the Chinese side" and that the treaty "has long since existed only nominally."

It is possible that certain articles in the treaty do in fact require clarification. Why, therefore, did Beijing in that case hasten to end the validity of the treaty unilaterally, without showing any interest in trying to maintain its essence and its spirit or in introducing the necessary additions or clarifications on a mutually acceptable basis, one the basis of the principles of cooperation and good-neighborliness?

Undoubtedly, since the treaty was concluded almost three decades ago enormous changes have taken place in the world. The dynamically developing world socialism repulsed the attempts by the forces of reaction and war to shift from their conquered positions. With its resolute support the colonial system of imperialism collapsed. Under the influence of the economic and social achievements of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, considerable successes were achieved by the international communist and workers' movement and the working masses of the capitalist countries managed to win important concessions from the bourgeoisie.

Yes, they are indeed big and truly historic changes, and at a certain stage, while China was moving along with the USSR and the other socialist countries, no small part was played in this by the 1950 treaty.

However, the truth is that it is not the treaty which is outdated but that China's policy has degenerated. From the friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, eternal allegiance to which was assured by Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Xiaochi, Deng Xiaoping and other Chinese leaders, and from the words of appreciation addressed to the Soviet people, the CPSU and the Soviet state for the immense aid and support to China at all stages of the Chinese revolution, the Beijing leadership ultimately slid down into positions of anti-Sovietism, great-power hegemonism and expansionism and teamed up with imperialism and anti-communism.

The treaty played an outstanding role in the establishment and development of the young state which had only just liberated itself. Those people who have a short memory and who are doing their utmost to muddy the bright spring of friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples can be reminded of the facts.

February 1950. Only 4 1/2 months had elapsed since the formation of the PRC. The young republic was in a state of complete economic ruin, which was the result of the Japanese aggression and many years of civil war. On the threshold of the country there was the threat of war. [paragraph continues]

Remnants of the Guomindang forces, who had escaped to Taiwan and the coastal islands and were resting on the colossal aid of American imperialism, were making attacks on the PRC, blockading China's coast and intruding into its airspace. The Chiang Kai-shek men were trumpeting about their speedy return to the mainland. The threat of a direct military incursion with U.S. participation hung like a sword of Damocles over the country.

At that time the situation for China was tense and highly dangerous. And this is why the conclusion of the treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance with the Soviet Union, which played a decisive role in the annihilation of Hitlerite fascism in Europe and Japanese militarism in the Far East, was of inestimable internationalist help to the PRC. The new China came out of its international isolation and obtained the help and support of the world's first socialist state.

The peoples of the world welcomed this turn in events, understanding its deep and historic meaning. This was acknowledged not only by the friends but also by the opponents of socialism.

The treaty and the economic agreements signed with it created the conditions for solving both the problems of peaceful construction and for protecting the young state from possible imperialist aggression. Two months after the signing of the treaty and agreements, Mao Zedong, in assessing their importance, said: "The new Sino-Soviet treaty and agreements have legally consolidated the friendship between the great peoples of China and the Soviet Union and have given us a reliable ally. They have facilitated our work in the sphere of internal construction, in joint counteraction against possible imperialist aggression and in the name of keeping peace in the whole world."

The same evaluation of the treaty and agreements was given publicly in subsequent years by Chinese leaders.

The millions of Chinese people who saw a great and faithful friend in the Soviet people highly assessed the documents of friendship. The Chinese working people knew that the Soviet air divisions, which had been speedily transferred to China at the request of its government, stopped the marauding raids being made by the Guomindang planes on PRC territory. In the tense period of the 1950-1953 Korean War, Soviet air units protected China's skies from American aviation.

Large-scale economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation developed on the basis of the agreements concluded between our countries. In the first 10 years of the implementation of the economic agreements the Soviet Union helped the PRC build 200 large industrial projects and to create industries which were nonexistent in China.

And the matter concerns not only the dimensions of this aid but also the fact that the PRC received it at a time when the capitalist countries had in fact set up an economic blockade against China.

It should also be recalled that the Soviet Union's fraternal aid to China was given at a difficult time for the USSR, when our country, which itself had only just come out of the most destructive war, was rehabilitating and developing its national economy. This aid is striking evidence of the Soviet people's sincere and friendly attitude toward the Chinese people.

Thus, the treaty and the agreements, which corresponded to the mutual interests of both our countries, were of great significance both for insuring China's security and also for its rapid economic and cultural development.

In the report of the CCP Central Committee to the eighth all-China party congress which took place in September 1956 it was stated that "the facts of the past years show that the great alliance between China and the Soviet Union represents an important bulwark of peace in the Far East and the whole world. The Soviet Union has accorded great help to the cause of socialist building in our country."

The task of future strengthening and developing unity and friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries was placed before the party and the people of China. "The further consolidating and strengthening of this unity and friendship," the report of the CCP Central Committee pointed out, "represents for us the highest international duty and the foundation of the foreign policy of our country."

However, after the Eighth CCP Congress the Mao Zedong group made an incredible turn in both internal and foreign policy and revealed its antisocialist and antipeople essence. Inside the country it subjected millions of communists and working people of China to unprecedented repression with the aim of asserting a military-bureaucratic dictatorship.

The Maoists abruptly turned the wheel of their foreign policy away from the joint struggle with the USSR and the other countries of socialism for peace and security and against the threat of a new world war and openly stepped onto the course of great-power chauvinism and hegemonism and territorial claims upon neighboring states; onto a course of hostility toward the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

An extreme sign of the antisocialist degeneration of the Beijing leadership was the recent aggression against Vietnam. China's reorientation toward the West and toward the establishment of closer ties with the capitalist countries began to show itself clearly. Today Beijing is striving not only for an economic but also a military bloc with imperialism and the supporters of reaction and war, on an anti-Soviet basis.

In the Sino-Soviet treaty the present Beijing leaders see an obstacle to their plans to put together "a united and wide front" of struggle against world socialism. The attacks on the Soviet-Chinese treaty became particularly strong with the appearance of obvious signs of China's rapprochement with Japan and the United States.

In his time, Mao Zedong, when talking about the prospects for the Chinese revolution, said "if it is not an alliance with Russia, and if it is not an alliance with the socialist states, then it certainly is an alliance with the imperialists." Now the Beijing leaders have chosen for themselves precisely this second variant. They have finally unmasked themselves by taking up their place in the camp of world reaction. Having torn up the historic Soviet-Chinese treaty, they have betrayed the ideals of the revolution, peace and socialism for which millions of Chinese working people fought for so long.

The Soviet Union's attitude toward the treaty was always clear and consistent. It stems from the USSR's principled position which consists of the strict observance of the treaties it concludes and the obligations it takes upon itself.

"In the Soviet Union," the Soviet Government statement says, "the deep respect for the Chinese people and for their history and culture remains unchanged. There are no objective reasons for the alienation or, what is more, confrontation between the peoples of our two countries. No efforts by the opponents of Soviet-Chinese friendship and no attempts to eradicate from the people's memory, to cross out all the positive things that were accumulated during the years of fraternal cooperation between our two countries, and to build a wall of enmity between the peoples of the Soviet Union and China, will lead to their desired results."

The Soviet Union has repeatedly made proposals directed at stopping the process of the worsening of Soviet-Chinese relations and at putting these relations on a footing of good-neighborliness and peaceful coexistence. Thus, in 1971 Beijing turned down a Soviet proposal to conclude a treaty on the nonuse of force and, in 1973, a proposal on the signing of a nonaggression treaty.

In rejecting them the Chinese Government referred then to the fact that, supposedly, there was no need for such important documents of interstate relations since, it claimed, our countries already had the friendship, alliance and mutual aid treaty.

In February 1978 the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on the eve of the session of the Chinese National People's Congress, sent to its Standing Committee an appeal which, expressing the will and aspirations of the Soviet people, once more declared its readiness to put an end to the abnormal situation in the relations between our countries and to stop the dangerous process of their further aggravation which could lead to serious adverse consequences for our countries and peoples and for the destiny of peace in the Far East and throughout the world. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet proposed the issuing of a joint statement on the principles of mutual relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC and to hold a meeting of the two sides' representatives to discuss the matter. However, this initiative of the Soviet Union was also rejected.

Facts bear out that the leaders of China have already long since been carrying out active preparations for the present hostile act toward the USSR, which runs counter to the interest of the Chinese people and the interest of the cause of peace and socialism.

"The Soviet side states that all responsibility for termination of the treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance between the USSR and China lies on the Chinese side. The Soviet Union will of course draw the appropriate conclusions from the Chinese side's actions," the Soviet Government statement says.

The principled position of the CPSU and the Soviet Government is unanimously supported by all the Soviet people.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON PRC-USSR TREATY ABROGATION

Hindrance to Beijing Policies

LD061952 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Vasiliy Fedorov commentary]

[Text] Further on the Soviet-Chinese friendship treaty with the USSR; the treaty was signed in 1950 and is to expire in April 1980. Our commemtator Vasiliy Fedorov says today:

In the light of its latest acts on the international arena, Beijing's decision came as no surprise. It is almost 20 years since Mao Zedong's China scaled down cooperation with the socialist countries and began to look for new allies. At first, calling itself the leader of the developing countries, China tried to draw the Third World states into the orbit of its policy. Its attempts ended in failure. Beijing made a sharp turn to the right and took a line for rapprochement with the imperialists. The idea was to coordinate efforts with the West in the struggle against the forces of peace, progress and socialism, the main obstacle for its hegemonist great-power plans. The treaty with the Soviet Union, to a known extent, tied Beijing's hands. Under it, China was committed to pursue the policy for peace and respect the interests of other nations. Now that Beijing has adopted the Mao Zedong doctrine of Sinization of the whole world, there can be no talk about the respect for the interests of others.

The late leader of China described the aims of each stage in the Chinese hegemonist policy. First, he said in 1965, we must at any cost get Southeast Asia--and cynically added: That area is very rich and it is worth the effort. Today we see that effort being made. Proof of this is the shameful aggression against Socialist Vietnam, unprovoked attacks against Laos, Burma, and subversive activities against other Southeast Asian countries.

For the Chinese leaders there can be no talk about friendship with the Soviet Union. This country invariably stands on the side of peoples protecting their freedom from the encroachments of all sorts of hegemonists and aggressors. It will be remembered here that the Soviet Union, true to its commitments under the treaty, played the decisive role in averting imperialist aggression against China during the Korean War and the so-called Taiwan crisis in 1958. Beijing today prefers not to remember it. Beijing today is eager to make friends with those who since long ago have been the bitter enemies of the Chinese people, the reactionary circles in the United States, Japan and other Western countries. Beijing leaders hope for imperialist help in carrying out their aggressive policy. These hopes, as events show, are not entirely unjustified. Proof of that is United States' connivance with the Chinese aggression against Vietnam. For all that, Washington and Tokyo looked upon cooperation with Beijing with some apprehension. The reason was China's treaty with the Soviet Union. So Beijing hastened to blot out that last dark spot in the relations with the new allies. It is hard today to foresee all the consequences of Beijing's move. Yet the newspaper AKAHATA of the Japanese communists, was apparently right when it wrote that China's refusal to prolong the treaty with the USSR opened doors for military alliance between the United States, Japan and China, an alliance that would pose a danger to universal peace.

Respect for Chinese People

OW081533 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 6 Apr 79 OW

[(Markelov) commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Government has issued a statement on the decision of the Beijing leadership to abrogate the Sino-Soviet treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance. The statement says: "Invariably preserved in the Soviet Union is profound respect for the Chinese people." Although the leadership in Beijing has adopted a hostile attitude toward the Soviet Union, we still see no objective reason for alienating the two peoples from each other and, what is more, for creating a confrontation. It is impossible to cross out everything positive that has been accumulated during the years of fraternal cooperation between the two countries and to build a wall of enmity between the peoples of the Soviet Union and China.

The treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and China was signed in 1950--only a few months after the victory of the Chinese revolution--and was hailed in this country as a great event in the contemporary era. It was signed at a time when the Chinese people were badly in need of assistance and support. Honestly carrying out the commitments arising from the treaty, the USSR spared no effort to support the young republic in rebuffing the attempts of imperialist forces to interfere in its affairs. Existence of the Soviet-Chinese treaty more than once played a decisive role in preventing direct imperialist aggression against China. Great assistance was given by the Soviet Union in the creation of new and reconstruction of old branches of industry in the people's republic. Reporting on this assistance, the RENMIN RIBAO once wrote in 1959: The scale of Soviet assistance to us is unprecedented in history.

A regrettable fact isthat Beijing's attitude toward the USSR and the Sino-Soviet treaty has changed in the wake of the degeneration of the Chinese leadership's policies due to its big-power hegemonic attempts.

In international relations, these attempts have invariably led to war--which only aggravates world tension--and to hostility toward the forces that safeguard peace or, in other words, toward the Soviet Union.

The Soviet side is so sincere in trying to normalize relations with China that its leadership has repeatedly made proposals to the Chinese leaders--proposals directed at solving this problem. But no results have been attained. For instance, Beijing turned down a Soviet proposal on the nonuse of force in relations between the two countries and a proposal on the signing of a nonaggression treaty, saying that the Sino-Soviet treaty of 1950 was enough. Now Beijing has gone so far as to abrogate this bilateral treaty. This has shown that Beijing had plans to further complicate Chinese-Soviet relations and to renounce the instrument governing them.

The Soviet Union, of course, shall draw the proper conclusions from the actions of the Chinese side. We are still deeply convinced that the Maoist policies which have been pointed out will certainly be eliminated in the long run and not only normal but friendly relations between the USSR and China will be restored.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON PRC'S INVASION OF SRV

Beijing Hope for 'Domino Effect'

LD070326 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] Almost 2 months have passed since China invaded Socialist Vietnam. The invasion revealed the undercurrents of Chinese policy. Our commentary has been prepared by news analyst Nikolay Shishlin:

Beijing said it would teach Vietnam a lesson and punish it. It is obvious, of course, that broader goals were set. They are connected with China's global strategy. It is also obvious that it is China that had to learn a lesson and also all those who have illusions about Chinese foreign policy. The Chinese Army has failed to overpower Vietnam in a blitzkrieg. Six hundred thousand officers and men were used in the invasion and they showed only a low fighting ability and brutality. (?Any war is a severe trial). The Chinese invaders showed brutality in killing civilians, robbing their homes and destroying cultural centers.

As a matter of fact, the Chinese Army got stuck in the frontier zone and sustained heavy losses. When that happened the Beijing authorities had no choice but try and improve the situation by political means--hence the decision to withdraw (?troops) from Vietnam and the deliberate campaign aimed at making out the invasion a success. Beijing had hoped an attack on Vietnam would have the domino effect. Its strategists said the leftovers of Pol Pot bands would be able to deal telling blows on Democratic Kampuchea and they said Laos would stop cooperating with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam out of fear of a Chinese invasion. You remember China had amassed troops along the border with Laos. But despite forecasts of this kind Vietnam had the backing of the peoples of Indochina. The friendship of these peoples has not only stood the test but (?gained more strength) in the context of Chinese threats.

When the Beijing leaders prepared the invasion of Vietnam, they also pursued some internal goals. They hoped the attack would improve the situation in China and put an end to the strife of factions in party and government but nothing has come of that, either.

[Word indistinct] Posters in Beijing, Shanghai and some other Chinese cities censured the invasion and cast doubts on the statements of the authorities. Reports from Beijing speak of screws being tightened. [Word indistinct] posters are now allowed only on the [words indistinct] and their authors are being sent to prison.

The top echelon of the Chinese leadership is also in a ticklish situation. The fate of Wang Dongxin, Wu De and Chen Xilian is (?nebulous) to say the least. The positions of Mao Zedong's official successor, Hua Guofeng, grow weaker every day and policymaker Deng Xiaoping, too, seems to be criticized by politicians who came off the scene during what was known as the Cultural Revolution but are playing their roles again.

Where there is smoke there is fire. This saying comes to mind now that rumors and conjectures circulate in the Chinese capital. Following the death of Mao Zedong and especially recently the Chinese leaders have tried to present their policies as wise, balanced and peaceful. They said the nation needed Western weaponry to improve its defenses. But the attack on Vietnam has made it clear that Beijing would like to use arms on the battlefield rather than keep them in arsenals.

The Chinese invasion has angered various public groups and sparked doubts whether there can be peaceful cooperation with China. At the end of last year deals with Beijing were seen by some economists as able to bring commercial benefits. Not so today. These apprehensions are well grounded and even the Chinese capital (?is confirming) them. Beijing is again reconsidering its plans, so it is too early to draw final conclusions.

On the whole, the Chinese adventure in Vietnam has shown that it is risky to pander to Beijing, (?briefly) not only because of commercial (?expenses) but also because the economic situation may suddenly change. What is more, it is risky to connive with Beijing because this holds out the danger of more Chinese attacks on neighboring countries and may build up tension in Asia, which may damage the world situation.

PRC International Gendarme Role

LD090831 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 Apr 79 p 9 LD

[Article by Vitaliy Kobysh under the rubric "Observer's Opinion": "The Lessons of the 30-Day War"]

[Text] The 2 weeks which have elapsed since the withdrawal of Chinese forces from the greater part of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's (SRV) territory seized by them have not lessened the indignation, anger and shock of millions of people on all continents. But they have given time for a full and sober assessment of this big and dramatic event.

During the aggression, PRC State Council Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping reportedly stated that "Beijing has taught Hanoi a lesson." We are not at this point going to sum up the military results of the 30-day aggression or delve into what has already been mentioned repeatedly: The essential fact that having invaded Vietnam the Chinese aggressor, like all its predecessors, suffered a crushing military defeat as well as a profound moral and political defeat. Let us dwell on certain other "lessons" of this war.

For many countries, including China's neighbors, the aggressor's attack on the SRV was unexpected. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries nevertheless issued persistent warnings throughout recent years that the Beijing leaders, filled with great-power ambitions and hegemonistic aspirations, might launch "small" local wars and acts of aggression in the course of preparation for a "big" war.

The events of the past two decades have confirmed that Mao's "idea"--the apparent product of a sick mind--that a world thermonuclear war would not be a bad thing and that it would not be a terrible thing if one-half of mankind were to perish during such a war has become China's state course.

With certain modifications this "idea" forms the basis of the practical actions of today's Beijing leaders. Nor are they against one-half of mankind perishing in a war. Their modification of Mao's thesis is that they would not object if the dead half of the human race included the entire populations of a number of states. What happened in the Kampuchea of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, under Beijing's direct leadership, is convincing confirmation of this. More than one-third of the population was destroyed there and the remaining inhabitants would have ended up the same way had the liberation movement not swept away the Beijing puppet regime and put an end to the genocide. China's attack on the SRV was above all a "punishment" for the wrecking of this Kampuchean experiment.

The ruling circles of certain Southeast Asian states console themselves by hoping that since the USSR and the entire community of socialist countries are the Beijing leaders' number one enemy they and they alone are the object of the war preparations. China's attack on Socialist Vietnam should not reinforce their obvious delusion. Any other country, above all a neighboring country, could be the next victim of the Beijing geopoliticians. As the Nazis did in Spain, the Chinese aggressors' categories of troops practised coordination and the equipment was given a trial run on SRV territory. In short, they were preparing the mechanism for future interventions. Those who are pretending just now that nothing special has happened should bear in mind that having conceived the intention to "teach Socialist Vietnam a lesson" the Chinese ruling circles were at the same time rehearsing future "lessons," and not only in relation to that country together with Kampuchea and Laos which have found themselves the focus of Chinese provocations, but also in relation to many other states.

The Beijing leaders are trying to give their own people the impression that the defeat in Vietnam was a "victory." A chauvinistic frenzy is being whipped up in China in this connection. For foreign consumption the "victory" is represented as a warning, especially to neighbors: If you are not compliant, the same fate awaits you. A few days ago RENMIN RIBAO made the following blunt statement: "Those who do not learn the lesson can only be punished." Let us ponder these words proclaiming Beijing's new official doctrine. It is not the first time the Chinese aggressors have attacked neighbors and seized their territory.

In Vietnam, however, they loudly announced for the first time that they wanted to "teach" Vietnam a lesson and that their actions were purely punitive.

This is a new stage in the hegemonistic, aggressive course of the Chinese ruling circles. They openly announce that they are claiming the right to use armed force to "teach" other peoples and states "lessons." They make no secret of the fact that--and this is one of the lessons of the aggression against the SRV--they are taking on the role of international gendarme. "It is clear that China has become the new force and the new policeman in Southeast Asia," the American weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT remarks. No, it is not confined to Southeast Asia. The threat to peace which is inherent in the Beijing leaders' policy is a global one. Another modification of Mao's "idea" of destroying one-half of mankind is the fact that it is backed up by practical actions. Beijing, for example, not only flatly refuses to participate in agreements limiting nuclear weapons and tests but does all it can to hinder the adoption of such agreements by other states.

The Soviet-American SALT-II talks have been the object of particularly active subversive work. The Chinese leaders even went so far as to bring overt pressure to bear on the U.S. Congress and to indoctrinate American senators.

Interesting in this connection is the invitation to visit China during the Easter holidays sent to a group of senators headed by F. Church, chairman of the Senate Foriegn Relations Committee. At the preliminary meetings in Washington with the Chinese representatives it turned out that the main aim of this trip in Beijing's eyes is to influence the senators against the Soviet Union and against the development of Soviet-American relations, and especially against the ratification of the new SALT agreement with our country.

Such is the front of Beijing's struggle against the cause of peace and the people's security: From diplomatic intrigues in Washington to overt armed aggression in Vietnam. The lessons of this aggression urge mankind to be vigilant and to recognize the real threat posed by the policy of the Beijing hegemonists.

WESTERN PRESS QUOTED ON CHINESE EXODUS TO HONG KONG

LD061929 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 6, TASS--TASS political analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

Numerous reports on Chinese people fleeing from their country have lately appeared in the Western press. The Washington POST says that an exodus of the population from China was taking place in the recent weeks. It has no equal after the most difficult days for the people brought about by the Great Leap and the Cultural Revolution. About 56,000 Chinese arrived in Hong Kong alone during the first three months of the current year both legally and illegally. In the opinion of the authorities of that British colony on Chinese soil, not less than 300,000 new refugees from China can be expected to come to Hong Kong if the exodus continued at the same pace. The U.S. journalist Jay Matthews reports from Hong Kong that everybody able to leave China was eager to do it as quickly as possible.

Analyzing the reasons for this flight, most of foreign policy analysts arrive at the same conclusion that the Chinese are leaving their native places not from good life. The population is dissatisfied by violence, repressions and also difficult economic conditions. The London FINANCIAL TIMES says that the popular masses express dissatisfaction with the extremely low standards of living. Many are disappointed by the fact that the Beijing leadership's promises to improve the living standards of the working people and to restore law and order are not being fulfilled.

Most of those who reach Hong Kong in spite of the risk this involves are young people. As a rule these are graduates of secondary schools forcibly moved by the authorities to rural areas due to lack of employment in the towns meeting their educational standards.

As repeatedly admitted lately by the Chinese press, one of the main reasons for the mass demonstrations of young people in several towns of China was precisely unemployment among the youths and girls, impossibility of continuing their education.

The military venture of the Beijing Mandarins against Socialist Vietnam, the tension provoked by Beijing on the Chinese borders with the countries of Indochina gave a new impetus to the exodus of the Chinese population from their country. The Washington POST says that there is no end in sight to the exodus from the People's Republic of China.

JAPANESE MILITARY ASPIRATIONS PROVOKE 'ALARM'

Joint U.S.-Japanese Exercises

LD061249 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[V. Vinogradov article: "A Dangerous Policy" under "Following a Report" rubric]

[Text] Joint Japanese-U.S. air force exercises have begun in the Pacific Ocean near the northeastern shore of the Japanese island of Honshu. A TASS correspondent reports from Tokyo that in the course of this military demonstration "cooperation between the two countries' air forces to repel enemy attacks" is being rehearsed. These are now the third joint exercises to be carried out by the Japanese and U.S. air forces in the Japanese archipelago in the last 6 weeks. Shortly before this, joint Japanese navy and U.S. 7th Fleet maneuvers were carried out. And representatives of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of Japan's "Self-Defense Forces" and of the Pentagon are currently completing preparations for the U.S. and Japanese armies' biggest-ever combined-arms joint exercises. In addition, a plan is being worked out for joint combat operations and rear support for operations by both countries' armed forces in the event of "an emergency."

All these exercises and maneuvers, those which have taken place and those which are still only scheduled, are a graphic illustration of the trend toward further strengthening the Japanese-U.S. military alliance. Washington is putting overt pressure on Tokyo in order to make Japan follow the path of a rapid arms buildup and of making a "bigger contribution" to the Pentagon's Asian strategy.

The stepping up of joint Japanese and U.S. military efforts cannot fail to alarm the peace-loving public. The dangerous policy of Washington's and Tokyo's ruling circles cuts across the Japanese people's fundamental interests and is seriously harming the relaxation of tension and the preservation of peace and security in Asia and the Pacific Ocean basin.

Stronger Military Ties With West

LD081422 Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, April 8, TASS--The ruling circles of Japan are seeking to make more active the country's military role in the international arena. This is evidenced by a series of talks by the leaders of the National Defence Agency of Japan with the military figures of other capitalist countries. G. Yamashita, head of the National Defence Agency, recently discussed matters aimed at further strengthening the Japanese-U.S. militarist alliance with General B. Rogers, chief of staff of the U.S. Army, here. The Pentagon's emissary urged Japan to build up its military might, and that met with a positive response in Tokyo. Questions of strengthening Japan's military alliance with the Seoul regime were the subject of discussion at the talks in Tokyo between Japanese top-ranking military officers and Kim Chong-wan, chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee of South Korea. The sides declared for a still closer cooperation between the Japanese Self-Defence Forces and the Seoul Army, and for the maintenance of U.S. military presence in South Korea.

Tokyo also strengthens military contacts with Canberra and Wellington, during the recent tour of Australia and New Zealand by General T. Takashina, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of Self-Defence Forces. Questions of developing contacts between the armed forces of Japan and those two countries were considered. It is announced here that G. Yamashita, head of the National Defence Agency, is to visit the USA, the FRG, and the NATO headquarters in Brussels in June.

The militarist course of the ruling circles of the country meets with a resolute condemnation by the Japanese peace-loving public who demand that Japan in accordance with the provisions of its constitution firmly follow the lines of peace and neutrality.

Japanese, S. Korean Military Cooperation

LD061746 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, April 6, TASS--The Japanese military circles are further expanding military cooperation with the South Korean regime. This is evidenced from the results of the visit to Tokyo by Kim Chong-wan, chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee of South Korea. According to press reports, during his talks with Yamashita, chief of Japan's Defence Agency, Takashina, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee of the "Self-Defence Forces" and other military officials the sides stressed the importance of preserving the American presence in the south of the Korean Peninsula, spoke in favour of stronger ties between Seoul and Tokyo and a closer cooperation between the South Korean Army and Japanese "Self-Defence Forces".

All this fully meets the plans of the Pentagon, which stands for stronger military alliance between Washington, Tokyo and Seoul, and seeks to preserve its military presence in that region.

JAPANESE REACTION VARIES ON PRC DECISION TO END USSR TREATY

OW081204 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 6 Apr 79 OW

[Text] PRAVDA Tokyo correspondent Latyshev has filed the following report on reaction in Japan to Beijing's decision not to extend the Sino-Soviet treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance:

The reaction has been varied. Voices praising the naked demonstration by the Chinese leadership of its anti-Soviet policy hostile to the cause of peace are heard from political groups that support Japan's current policy of strengthening military cooperation with the United States and promoting closer ties with Beijing. However, those peace-loving, democratic people who desire relaxation of international tension and who express misgivings over the true nature of the Beijing leadership have reacted differently.

Hiroshi Tachiki, chief of the International Affairs Department of the JCP Central Committee, said in a statement that the Chinese decision to terminate the treaty with the USSR is a direct result of present PRC strategy which endorses the Japan-U.S. military alliance and establishes a quasi-alliance with the United States and Japan.

AKAHATA also carried a similar comment on the Chinese decision. It said: China, which considers the USSR a major enemy, is seeking an alliance with U.S. imperialism and Japanese reactionary forces. It openly supports the Japan-U.S. security treaty and is even urging a buildup of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces. The decision cannot be considered an extemporaneous one.

Thus, under the present circumstances, peace-loving, democratic Japanese people have a view different from that of the optimistic ruling circles. They regard the Beijing decision as an expression of the Chinese leadership's dangerous intention of aggravating international tension and disturbing peace in the Far East.

JAPANESE WORKERS STRUGGLE TO BEGIN SPRING OFFENSIVE

LD062016 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, April 6, TASS--The traditional spring offensive of the Japanese working class is mounting daily. This year it is proceeding in difficult conditions, it was stated in an interview to a TASS correspondent by Motofumi Makieda, chairman of the Council for the Joint Spring Struggle of the Working People in 1979. In conditions of a protracted depression the monopolies are increasing their profits by means of mass layoffs, sharp intensification of labour, freezing of wages. The working people, he stressed, will strive for the raising of real wages, creation of an effective social insurance system, adoption of effective measures against unemployment and growth of the cost of living.

The working class of Japan, it was noted by the Council's leader, which unites in its ranks more than nine million people, comes out against the revival of militarism in the country, against the strengthening of the Japanese American military alliance. The Japanese working people, Motofumi Makieda continued, intend to thwart the attempts of the ruling circles to push through an emergency legislation, giving more powers to the military command to the detriment of the civil rights of the people. On the order of the day of the spring offensive is struggle against the system of "courts without barristers", which will bring about tougher repressions against the democratic forces.

The most important weapon of the proletariat are strikes. A wave of strikes will sweep the country at the end of April. If the principal demands of the working people are not satisfied, he said, the struggle will be continued in May, too.

AFGHANISTAN'S AMIN NOTES PROGRESS OF APRIL REVOLUTION

LD071327 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1614 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

["Interview: The Revolution in Afghanistan Takes a Confident Step"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul--In a conversation with Soviet correspondents, Hafizollah Amin, prime minister and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said that the main achievement of the April revolution has been that the power which passed into the hands of the working people and People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, has in the past year grown stronger and put down deep roots. The toilers of Afghanistan have been relieved forever of the heavy yoke of the fuedal lords, usurers and other exploiters. The land reforms are being implemented successfully in the country, which once and for all is destroying the economic base for fuedalism. Millions of peasants have been freed from their debts to moneylenders or feudalists.

With the help of the Soviet Union the successful implementation of the First Afghan 5-Year Plan (March 1979-1984) has begun. For the first time in Afghanistan's history the working people have been given the right to create their own professional unions. Hundreds of schools and higher educational establishments have opened their doors to the children of the working people. A "holy war" has been declared on illiteracy. H. Amin stressed that the more apparent the successes of revolutionary Afghanistan become, the more desperate is the opposition of the reactionaries and counterrevolutionaries which are receiving support from abroad. And to a certain extent this is natural. The imperialist countries, reactionary regimes, leftwing extremists and other counterrevolutionary forces have become united in a conspiracy against the April revolution and revolutionary Afghanistan. It is they who are giving material and moral support to the counterrevolutionary Afghan emigres who have found shelter outside the country. It is they who are sending their own agents, (?previously) trained, into our territory under the guise of Afghan citizens. An activization of the counterrevolution is proof of the fact that our revolution is on the right path. Were it not for the interference by reactionary forces in Afghanistan's internal affairs, our revolution would undoubtedly advance at an even greater pace, H. Amin stated. But such interference will not bring the revolution to a halt. The working people of our country decisively support the April revolution, whose aim is to build a new society and to prevent exploitation of man by man.

Denunciation of 'Conspiracies,' 'Attacks'

LD081100 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

["Principles of Peace and Friendship"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, April 8, TASS--Reactionary and imperialist forces continue weaving conspiracies against the people's regime in Afghanistan, Hafizollah Amin, prime minister, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA), emphasized in an interview with a group of Western journalists. There is an irrefutable evidence of that. An armed interference took place not only in Herat but also in other provinces. Attacks by counterrevolutionary elements are being continued in the country's eastern areas. The causes of such an interference lie in the fact that as a result of the April revolution in Afghanistan the privileges of the exploiters were abolished, and the exploiters now joined hands with the rabid international reaction and imperialist forces with a view to making it difficult to build a new society in our country.

Touching upon the question of setting up a Supreme Defence Council of the DRA, Hafizollah Amin said the main reasons for that step were the attempt at a counter-revolutionary rising in Herat, repeated violation of Afghanistan's borders, and bandit attacks by saboteurs and terrorists trained in Pakistan by special instructors. We, however, do not set ourselves as an object to prepare armed actions against Pakistan, the prime minister emphasized. The DRA's foreign policy is based on the principles of peace and friendship with all countries.

Full freedom of religion is ensured in our country, he said, answering the question as to the government's attitude to Islam. Those mullahs who support the people's revolution in Afghanistan are held in deep respect by us. The clergy, however, should not engage in secret political activities.

DISGUISED PAKISTANI TROOPS ATTACK AFGHAN MILITARY POSTS

LD090904 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 9, TASS--According to the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY, a large number of Pakistani troops in Afghan uniforms penetrated on April 7 from Pakistan's territory into the Afghan frontier province of Paktia. They attacked four Afghan military posts. The trespassers were dislodged from the territory of Afghanistan, sustaining major losses. Seven Afghan frontier guards were killed in the exchange of fire.

The agency's report points to the inadmissibility of committing such acts of aggression on the part of Pakistan against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and violating peace in the region.

UZBEK CP OFFICIAL CONFERS WITH AFGHAN PEOPLE'S PARTY MEMBERS

LD061521 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Mar 79 p 1 LD

[UZTAG report: "Talk at Uzbekistan CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 27 March Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, received a delegation of activists of the Afghan People's Democratic Party which is in the republic, headed by Abdolhakim Shara'i (Dzhuzdzhani), member of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee in charge of party organizational work, secretary of the Kabul Province Party Committee and Afghan minister of justice and attorney general.

During a talk which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere Sh.R. Rashidov reported on the republic party organization's activity aimed at successfully fulfilling the historic decisions of the 25th party congress, the 19th Uzbekistan CP Congress and the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) plenums, and the instructions and recommendations arising from the speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He spoke of the successes achieved by the republic's working people thanks to the implementation of the party's Leninist nationalities policy and the friendship, mutual assistance and fraternal cooperation of the peoples of our multinational motherland, of the working people's struggle to complete ahead of schedule the targets and socialist pledges adopted for the fourth year of the 10th 5-Year Plan, and of the prospects for state and cultural building in Soviet Uzbekistan.

Sh.R. Rashidov stressed that the communists and working people of Uzbekistan, like all Soviet people, are sincerely glad at the socioeconomic and political successes of the people, party and government of friendly Afghanistan and make their own fitting contribution to further extending and strengthening good-neighborliness and all-round relations between the USSR and Afghanistan.

Sh.R. Rashidov noted that Nur Mohammad Taraki's visit to the Soviet Union last December was an outstanding political event and his fruitful meetings with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders and the treaty on friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation signed in Moscow between the USSR and Afghanistan produced an outstanding political document which will form the basis of the further strengthening of Soviet-Afghan friendship and will serve the interests of peace and security not only in Asia but throughout the world.

Abdolhakim Shara'i (Dzhuzdzhani) expressed heartfelt gratitude to the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee for the cordial reception accorded the delegation and for the generous sharing of the rich work experience of all levels of the republic party organization. He conveyed to Sh.R. Rashidov fraternal greetings and best wishes for the further prosperity of Soviet Uzbekistan from Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Afghan prime minister.

Abdolhakim Shara'i (Dzhuzdzhani) stressed that the working people of the new Afghanistan received with tremendous satisfaction the results of the meeting between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and Nur Mohammad Taraki in Moscow last December and the historic treaty signed between the USSR and Afghanistan, which lifted friendly relations between the two neighboring countries to a new, even higher level.

Our revolution and all the revolutionary socioeconomic transformations which have taken place in Afghanistan, he said, are based on the immortal teaching of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and express the interests of broad strata of the population and the entire Afghan working people.

S.Z. Shpilevoy, CPSU Central Committee executive, took part in the talks.

TARAKI REPORTS TO POLITBURO ON INTERNAL, EXTERNAL SITUATIONS

LD071804 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 7, TASS--The Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan held a session here today. A report on the domestic and international situation was made by the party's general secretary, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki. The session endorsed the calls of the PDPA CC on the occasion of the first anniversary of the April revolution.

AFGHAN CLERGY SUPPORTS GAINS OF APRIL REVOLUTION

LD081530 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 8, TASS--TASS correspondents Yuriy Kornilov and Ravil Musin report: The year which passed since the April revolution in Afghanistan convincingly shows that the main purpose of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is to ensure progress, to raise the well-being and cultural level of the people.

The transfer of land to the peasants, the cancellation of the back-breaking debts by which the feudals and usurers held the peasant masses in bondage, the proclamation of women's equality, doing away with illiteracy--all these measures fully answer the aspirations of millions of Afghan working people. This is why the Afghani priesthood, just as our entire people, resolutely support the revolutionary transformations and reforms, stated the Chairman of the Council of Ulemas of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Abdul Aziz Sadek, the country's highest ecclesiastic, said in a talk with the TASS correspondent.

The enemies of the Afghan state and people, active both inside and outside the country, are making attempts to bring back the gloomy past. Of late they launched fierce attacks on the April revolution. They are slandering our people's government alleging that it "undermines the sacred pillars of Islam," "obstructs the free exercise of religious rites." All this is a lie. The Moslems of our country, whether Sunnites of Shi'ites, have every possibility for observing their religious beliefs.

It is noteworthy that slander against Afghanistan and the Afghan revolution is more often born not within our country, but outside, first of all, in Pakistan, where the feudals and other reactionary elements settled, now deprived of their former privileges and wealth, the Ulema chairman noted.

As to the actions of the counter-revolution, one can discern in them the familiar style of imperialist forces that would like to weaken independent Afghanistan, to create a hotbed of tension in the region.

Recent events in Herat clearly showed what the so-called "Moslem Brothers" and other counter-revolutionaries incited from without, bring our country. Criminal anti-government revolts, the murder of absolutely innocent people, firing up strife among the Afghans, destruction of material values and, in the long run, the restoration of the rule of the rich feudals and their foreign sponsors--this is the programme of Afghanistan's enemies. Yet they will not be able to implement it. The April revolution brought freedom to our people, to working Moslems, and there are not forces that would compel the Afghans to give up this great gain, A.A. Sadek declared.

AFGHANISTAN ESTABLISHES INSTITUTE OF PARTY TRAINING

LD072216 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 7, TASS--An Institute of Party Training has been set up under the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan by a decision of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The institute will become the leading training and scientific and methodological centre in the overall system of political education. Its main task will be to raise the level of ideological and theoretical training of the party and administrative cadres. Departments of philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, party construction, fundamentals of scientific economic management and others will be organized within the institute. The first group of students will begin studies on September 1 of this year.

SRV, PRC AGREE TO BEGIN TALKS IN HANOI 14 APRIL

LD071246 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, April 7, TASS--The Foreign Ministry of the SRV sent a note to the Foreign Ministry of the PRC which says that on April 4 the Vietnamese side proposed to begin Vietnamese-Chinese talks on settling the problems in the relations between the two countries on April 10, 1979. In its reply note the Chinese Foreign Ministry informed the Vietnamese side that a delegation of the Chinese Government, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Han Nianlong will arrive in Hanoi for the talks on April 14. The Vietnamese side, the note points out, is prepared to receive the Chinese delegation on that date.

PREPARATIONS FOR FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS IN VIETNAM NOTED

LD071320 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, April 7, TASS--TASS correspondent Viktor Khrekov reports:

The towns and other populated areas in Socialist Vietnam are adorned with slogans, posters and streamers urging the people to take an active part in the elections to the people's councils. The elections, to be held late in May, will be an important political event in the country's life. Electoral commissions have been formed, serving on which are the most worthy representatives of the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia--advanced workers, renowned rice-growers, prominent scientists and public figures.

Great changes have taken place in the SRV in the last three years. Not a small contribution to these transformations was made by the people's deputies. In the south of the republic the population has fully eliminated illiteracy, and socialist transformations in agriculture are being carried out at a high pace: 800 cooperatives and more than 11,000 production teams were formed in recent times.

Despite the difficulties of the recent period, new rest homes and health resorts have been opened, measures are being taken to improve the people's life, to raise the well-being of workers and peasants.

Deputies to the local people's councils are making reports to their electorates on the fulfillment of their mandates and wishes. Electoral meetings are discussing priority tasks of the day, such as giving relief and aid to the population of the border-line areas, in restoring the economy destroyed by the Chinese invaders, in raising labour productivity and fulfilling planned targets.

The election campaign in the SRV proceeds in an atmosphere of high political activity and labour enthusiasm, under the sign of the monolithic cohesion of the entire people behind its militant vanguard--the Communist Party of Vietnam--in the struggle for the country's independence and the peaceful construction of socialism.

VIETNAMESE, KAMPUCHEAN CONDEMNATION OF PRC AGGRESSION NOTED

LD061419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[TASS roundup: "Beijing Fuels Tension"]

[Excerpt] Delhi, 3 April--The Beijing rulers are plotting another aggression simultaneously against all Indochinese countries--Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, Phan Anh, chairman of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] Committee for the Defense of Peace, declared at a press conference here. [paragraph continues]

He is heading the delegation of Vietnamese champions of peace which is in India at the invitation of the all-India organization for peace and solidarity.

The delegation members categorically rejected the Chinese authorities' assertions that Beijing has completely withdrawn its troops from Vietnamese territory. The Chinese continue to occupy more than 10 strategic centers in Lang Son and Cao Bang provinces. The aim of this occupation is to provide a base for new aggression against the SRV. At the same time the Chinese have massed 10 motorized corps in the vicinity of the border with Vietnam. A particularly intensive concentration of Chinese troops on the border with the SRV was noted in the last week of March.

The Beijing expansionists, Phan Anh said, threaten the peace, independence and sovereignty of not only the Indochinese countries but also the other Southeast Asian states.

Hanoi, 3 April--The Chinese expansionists' aggressive war against Vietnam has shown the whole world, including the Chinese people, the true reactionary face of the Beijing ruling elite and has exposed them as traitors to the revolution and as great-power hegemonists hiding behind the mask of revolutionaries, the editorial published in NHAN DAN, Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee press organ, and QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, the army newspaper, notes.

The aggressive war against Vietnam, the article points out, has shown once again that the implementation by the Beijing reactionaries of their anti-Vietnamese expansionist policy has entered the decisive stage. And although Beijing has suffered a serious defeat, the essence of the policy of China's ruling circles as traitors to the revolution has not changed. These circles have not abandoned their schemes for annexing our country. They are preparing for new military adventures. The army and people of our entire country, shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal armies and peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, are fully determined to strengthen their combat might in every possible way in order to rebuff Beijing's aggressive actions.

Phnom Penh, 3 April--The Kampuchean people resolutely condemn the Beijing authorities for delaying talks and the occupation of a number of points in Vietnamese territory by Chinese troops, Chea Sim, deputy chairman of the National United Front for National Salvation and member of the People's Revolutionary Council, stated here.

He declared that the Kampuchean people totally support the SRV's position on the issue of talks and demand that the Chinese troops be withdrawn immediately, totally and unconditionally from Vietnamese territory. We, Chea Sim said, are firmly confident that Vietnam's people, with the mighty support of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, will be completely victorious in defending their motherland's independence and sovereignty.

VIETNAM, CUBA SIGN RADIO, TV COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD021130 Moscow TASS in English 0953 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, April 2, TASS--The Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Cuba signed here an agreement on cooperation in the sphere of broadcasting and television. The agreement envisages further widening and deepening of ties, constant growth of cooperation of the fraternal countries in this sphere. The agreement was signed by Deputy Chairman of the Vietnamese Committee for Broadcasting and Television Le Qui and by Cuba's Director General of Programs of Broadcasting and Television Enrico Gonzalez.

BURMESE LISTENERS WARNED OF BEIJING'S SCHEMES, AMBITIONS

BK071417 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 7 Apr 79 BK

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Demonstrations and mass rallies denouncing the subversive activities of Maoist agents have been held in Rangoon and other towns throughout Burma. The Maoist rebels have footholds in northern and northeast Burma. U San Yu, general secretary of the Burma Socialist Program Party, at the end of his Tenasserim division tour, called for the elimination of the separatist rebels as they are murdering and robbing the people--who are trying to live peaceful lives--and collaborating with the smugglers.

The separatist rebels have received no support from the people for a long time. As the Rangoon newspaper LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN wrote: These rebels, who have been trying to seize power by force of arms, are pursuing an extremist line and a policy of murdering one another and are depending mainly on foreign forces. That is why they have become isolated from the people.

Who are these foreign forces? Some of them have been interfering in Burma's internal affairs, making use of the insurgents, for more than 30 years. In the beginning, imperialist circles, who intended to destroy the national solidarity of newly independent Burma from within, supported the insurgents. Later, Beijing, which is organizing antigovernment groups of various shades--landlords, feudalists, separatists and extreme leftists--began giving support to the rebels.

This is why the center of rebel activity has shifted during the past 10 years to the regions in northern and northeast Burma which are very close to the Chinese border. Just across the border from Burma are special Chinese camps where rebels are armed and given training in guerrilla warfare. Units which are ready to fight in Burma under the command of Beijing are organized at those camps. The main target of their offensive has been the region east of the Salween River, which they plan to transform into a base.

Lately, however, the rebels have occasionally penetrated into central Burma and have carried out subversive activities, terrorizing the people in areas not very far from towns. The Burmese Army has more than once displayed Chinese-made weapons, Maoist propaganda materials and other evidence of Beijing's involvement in the rebel movement seized during battles with the rebels. According to the testimony of captured rebels, the number of Chinese military advisers among the rebels is growing every day and some People's Militia units from Yunnan Province have taken part in some battles. Meanwhile, rebel leaders are given VIP treatment in Beijing and an underground radio, which is urging the Burmese people to rise up against the current government, operates from Yunnan.

How can one equate all these facts with the declarations of the Beijing leadership that they wish to live as friends and good neighbors with Burma? Beijing is working--as the Burmese saying goes--"with a torch in one hand and a cup of water in the other." They are trying by hook or by crook to push Burma away from an independent progressive line and into the orbit of Beijing's political influence. Not only is political pressure being applied on Burma--Beijing also claimed 70,000 square kilometers of Burmese territory.

There is another well-known fact. Beijing is eyeing not only Burma but also almost all the other countries in Southeast Asia in which it has an interest. Beijing's aggression against the SRV, its massing of troops along the Lao border and its threats to that country reflect its expansionism. These acts also show Beijing's willingness to use force for the materialization of its schemes against those who refuse to submit to its pressures.

HUNGARY'S LAZAR MEETS WITH KOSYGIN ON SHORT WORKING VISIT

LD061838 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A meeting took place in the Kremlin today between Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Lazar, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, who had come to Moscow on a short working visit. Taking part in the meeting on the Soviet side were: Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Gosplan; Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and permanent representative of the Soviet Union to CEMA; and Patolichev, minister for foreign trade. Participating on the Hungarian side were: Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent representative of Hungary to CEMA; Szueroes, ambassador to the Soviet Union; and Lovacs, deputy chairman of the National Planning Office.

During the talk, which took place in a heartfelt and friendly atmosphere, questions were discussed concerning the depening in all ways possible of economic links between the two countries which is an important factor in successfully resolving tasks concerning the building of a communist and advanced socialist society as advanced by the 25th CPSU Congress and the 11th MSZMP Congress.

Special attention was devoted to implementing understandings between Comrade Brezhnev and Kadar on the further development of all-round Soviet-Hungarian cooperation, reached during their meeting in March this year. There was also a consideration of several questions concerning the development of bilateral and multilateral specialization and cooperation in production, and also the implementation of long-term special-purpose programs of cooperation among the CEMA member-countries. The conversation between Comrades Kosygin and Lazar confirmed the identity of views of the governments of the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic on all the questions discussed and also their mutual desire to develop and deepen in all ways possible the fraternal relations between the two countries, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Comrade Kosygin gave a luncheon in honor of Comrade Lazar. During the luncheon, which passed in a heartfelt and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of brief speeches. Comrade Lazar left for home the same day. At the airport he was seen off by Comrade Kosygin and other officials.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN GREET HUNGARIANS ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

LD061457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP

Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council

Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers and entire Soviet people send the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian Presidential Council and Council of Ministers and fraternal Hungary's working peoole cordial congratulations and best wishes on their national holiday--the 34th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism.

The expulsion of the fascist invaders from Hungarian soil, which was completed on April 4, 1945, opened radiant prospects before the Hungarian people and enabled them to begin building a new, happy life. During the years that have passed since the liberation, the working people of Hungary, led by their tried and tested vanguard, the party of communists, effected radical social and economic transformations, built up a modern industry, a highly developed agriculture, achieved important results in the development of science and culture, and are now successfully carrying out a program for building a developed socialist society.

Following the glorious traditions of the Hungarian Soviet Republic and the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, People's Hungary is making an important contribution toward strengthening the world socialist community, improving the work of the Warsaw Pact Organization and of CEMA, and carrying out the comprehensive program for economic integration. By its active participation in the socialist countries' joint struggle for peace, international security, democracy and social progress, the Hungarian People's Republic has earned well-deserved international prestige.

The Soviet people rejoice with you in the remarkable achievements made by fraternal Hungary during the years of people's power. People in the Soviet Union note with profound satisfaction the extensive development and truly comradely character of cooperation between the two countries in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life. This cooperation rests on a sound foundation--an identity of views between the CPSU and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party on all principal questions of the building of socialism and communism, the international communist and working class movement, the struggle for world peace.

As they congratulate you on the 34th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from the fascist yoke, Soviet communists and all the Soviet people wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Hungarian people great new successes in fulfilling the 11th MSZMP Congress decisions and state their determination to continue tirelessly to strengthen the combat alliance and comprehensive cooperation with the communists and all the working people of People's Hungary in the name of the triumph of the great cause of communism.

Long live the inviolable fraternal friendship of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples!

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

A. Kosygin

BERLINGUER CONCLUDING REMARKS AT PCI CONGRESS REPORTED

ID060839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 79 p 4 ID

[Dispatch by PRAVDA special correspondents G. Zafesov and N. Prozhogin and TASS under rubric "At the PCI Congress": "For the Unity of Democratic Forces"]

[Text] Rome, 3 April--The 15th Italian Communist Party [PCI] Congress ends here today. Five days have been spent in intense work. Plenums have discussed the report delivered by PCI Secretary General E. Berlinguer and the congress theses published in the party press in advance of the congress. The congress commissions have worked every day.

A great and serious discussion in which the events of the last few years have been comprehensively considered has taken place at the Italian communists' forum.

The delegates have noted that Italy's communists have succeeded in achieving results of considerable importance in the struggle for working people's rights and for the country's national interests, and also in defending the republican system against the attacks by the extreme reaction and other dark forces, including those which use leftist slogans as cover. At the same time, as the congress and the party press have stressed, the report and many delegates' speeches have been marked by a high degree of self-criticism. Under the present conditions, the speakers said, the importance of the party's organizing and mobilizing role as the militant detachment of Italian working people is increasing still further. The speeches pointed out the need for a still more precise class approach toward events and phenomena and still greater efforts aimed at further strengthening links with the masses and at increasing the influence of broad strata of the working people on the solution of general national problems.

The congress has analyzed in detail the contemporary situation in Italy, which is characterized by deepening social inequality, the exacerbation of the economic crisis, the growth of unemployment and inflation, and the increase of the gulf in development between the industrial north and the backward agricultural south. The socioeconomic difficulties, the delegates said, are being exacerbated by the mounting wave of terrorism organized by groupings of various kinds which are objectively playing into the hands of extreme reaction.

The congress also paid considerable attention to international problems, particularly the communists' tasks in the struggle for peace, international security and cooperation, against colonialism and for mankind's progress. The Italian communists' positions on various aspects of the struggle for these lofty ideals, the delegates noted, are close to or coincide with the positions of the other fraternal communist and workers parties and national liberation movements.

This morning's session ended with the concluding speech by PCI Secretary General E. Berlinguer.

We can, he said, call our congress a good one thanks to the lucidity and freedom of the debate which has taken place in which different viewpoints have been expressed, including those of certain members of the party leadership, within the framework of overall political unity. Shortcomings in the party's activity and organization and also in the activity of leading organs have been openly criticized. We do not agree with all the remarks, but this has not been the kind of criticism which our opponents would have liked to hear. [paragraph continues]

They would have like us to depart from our communist line and for the PCI to lose its inherent character and to alter its policy. That will not happen.

When many people analyze our positions on international issues, the speaker continued, everything boils down to how far we are from, or how close we are to, the positions of any particular communist party and any particular socialist state. They see the PCI's independence as merely a rupture with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. That is an unacceptable theory. It is absurd to demand that we cut off our own roots and abandon our links with the October Revolution and the achievements and ideas of Lenin, whence the Italian working class derived the impetus to create and build its own revolutionary party.

In the activity and policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries there are aspects of which we take a critical view, E. Berlinguer noted. However, we reject all the attempts of those who are dragging us toward a split. We believe that would be a historical and a political absurdity and would run counter not only to Italian working people's deepest feelings but also to Italy's national interests. We want to maintain frank and friendly relations with these countries.

Touching on Italian foreign policy, the speaker stressed that for the first time in the last 30 years the country's democratic forces have reached agreement in this sphere--something which gives Italy the opportunity to play an active role in the internationalarena . The main task at present, he declared, is the need to avoid a nuclear catastrophe, the danger of which has still by no means been eliminated. It is necessary to set the goal of extinguishing the many existing hotbeds of war in the world and of limiting armaments. We believe that the preservation of peace is closely connected with solving the major problems currently facing mankind and primarily with eliminating zones of backwardness, hunger, poverty, disease and illiteracy. It is necessary for all the forces seeking to resolve these problems--the Communist, Socialist and Social Democratic parties, national liberation movements whether they are in power or not, and currents and organizations subscribing to the most diverse ideologies--to find the ability to combine their efforts in the name of achieving aims in the direction of peace and peaceful coexistence. In this connection it would be good if it were possible to elaborate a program, a document in which the principles, directions and aims of a unitary strategy of peace and development were set out.

E. Berlinguer then moved on to questions which have arisen in connection with the complication of the domestic political situation in Italy, the dissolution of Parliament and the upcoming early elections. Analyzing the reasons for the crisis, he stressed that the political responsibility for it lies primarily with the Christian Democratic Party (DC) which rejected one by one all the proposals aimed at insuring effective cooperation among parties and at creating a government and ruling majority which would be able to guarantee stability and be capable of action.

The responsibility is shared by the other parties which have been concerned only for their own interests. In the last 10 years, the speaker noted, Parliament has been dissolved early on 3 occasions because the DC and the other parties were unable, or refused, to take a step for which the time is already ripe--that is, to agree to PCI participation in the government. In the last few years steps forward have been taken in the PCI's relations with the other parties, which has resulted in certain positive results; however, this progress has been stopped at the crucial point. Thus it is clear that the time has come to go beyond this point in order to surmount the situation of instability and the increasingly disturbing crisis in state institutions and the life of the entire nation.

The third early dissolution of Parliament in the last 10 years testifies that in Italy today it is impossible, without the communists, to create a government capable of running the state.

Dwelling on the relations among leftwing parties, E. Berlinguer said that strength and unity on the part of leftwing forces are a necessary condition for strengthening the unity of the people's masses and all democratic forces--unity needed by the country. At any rate, the banner of the unity of leftwing parties, workers and the working masses and the unity of all democratic forces will remain our banner, he stressed. It is precisely on the basis of this unity that Italy's new government must be created, and it must be clear that this government must also include the Communist Party. We are placing before the electorate an extremely clear and simple objective: In order to save Italy and democracy, in order to end the disorder and demoralization, in order to protect citizens against the threat of violence, and in order to strike a blow against privilege and at last to start working to establish social justice, it is essential for the Communist Party to be part of the government.

In conclusion E. Berlinguer reminded the congress participants of the words which Antonio Gramsci addressed to the fascists at his trial 53 years ago: You fascists will ruin Italy and we communists will save it. Our task is precisely that: to unite all forces--and they are many--to save and renew our motherland, the PCI secretary general declared.

In the afternoon the delegates approved the text of the theses published before the congress along with the amendments and additions made to them, adopted new PCI regulations and approved the election program for the European Parliament elections in June.

Congress Ends

LD061255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[PRAVDA special correspondents G. Zafesov and N. Prozhogin dispatch under rubric "In the Fraternal Parties": "PCI Congress Ends"]

[Text] Rome, 4 April--The 15th Italian Communist Party [PCI] Congress has ended. It approved the report delivered by PCI Secretary General E. Berlinguer, the congress theses, new regulations and the election program for the upcoming European Parliament elections. The congress elected a Central Committee, Central Control Commission and Auditing Commission.

The Central Committee and Central Control Commission plenum held afterward elected Luigi Longo PCI chairman and Enrico Berlinguer secretary general. The plenum also reaffirmed the powers of the old Central Committee Directorate and Secretariat.

ENLARGED MEETING OF EUROPEAN SECURITY COMMITTEE OPENS

LD061656 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, April 6, TASS--An enlarged meeting of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation opened in the Belgian capital today. It is attended by delegations of the national committees of all European countries. On the agenda are items relating to preparations for and holding in Brussels late this year of a forum of public forces for easing the military tension in Europe and for disarmament.

Delegates' Speeches

LD062210 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1750 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Brussels, 6 April--TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports: The [word indistinct] session of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation, in which delegations from the national committees of all the European countries are taking part, began in the Belgian capital today. The respresentatives from Belgium, Bulgaria, Britain, the GDR, Luxemborg and other countries, who spoke at the session, noted the urgent need for such a public forum. Certain speakers stressed that NATO is at the moment developing more and more projects for the modernization of arms, which threaten to destroy the balance of forces which has formed in Europe.

The encouragement by certain Western circles of Beijing's hegemonistic strivings was subject to condemnation. In this connection it was pointed out that these circles' readiness to help the "modernization of the military potential" of China (?had been transformed) into direct aggression against Vietnam, and into a fresh exacerbation of the situation in Southeast Asia. Such acts were characterized at the session as an attempt to hinder military detente.

The timeliness of the idea of holding this forum of public forces who favor military detente in Europe and disarmament was stressed in his speech by the head of the Soviet delegation, Nikolay Pankov. He said that the forum should appear as a noteworthy event in the political life of the continent. It had been called upon to promote the strengthening of mutual understanding and a rapprochement in the positions between representatives from different sociopolitical forces, capable of achieving a cessation of the arms race.

Session Ends

LD081906 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

["In the Interests of Detente and Disarmament"--TASS headline]

[Text] Brussels, April 8, TASS--TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports: An enlarged session of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation ended in the Belgian capital. Taking part were delegations of the national committees of practically all European countries. In the centre of attention were questions of mobilizing public opinion in the struggle for disarmament and deepening detente. During the discussions a number of delegates noted the sharp contrast between the consistent and constructive course of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries toward stronger peace and security, on the one hand, and NATO's policy of the arms race, on the other.

The delegates highly assessed the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives formulated by the general secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev in his speech to the electorate of Moscow's Bauman electoral district on March 2. A number of speakers pointed to the danger of Beijing's collusion with Western imperialist circles and the encouragement by these circles of the present Chinese leaders' hegemonic ambitions. The initiative of the international committee to hold a forum of European public opinion for disarmament and security was finalized at the session. This forum will be held in Brussels on 26-28 of October.

The forum is open for participation to various forces: political parties, public organizations of European countries and also of the U.S.A. and Canada, i.e. all participants in the European Security and Cooperation Conference in Helsinki. Among the questions to be discussed at the forum of European public opinion are problems of disarmament, military relaxation and security, ending the arms race, matters of nuclear disarmament, of banning all kinds of mass annihilation weapons, as well as the social and economic aspects of disarmament.

CONCLUSION OF EAST-WEST TRADE TALKS IN AUSTRIA REPORTED

LD061342 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Bad Ischl, Austria, April 6, TASS--The 12th international seminar on questions of development of East-West commercial and economic relations ended here today. The seminar was attended by scientists and economists from Austria, USSR, GDR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, FRG, Finland, Italy, Belgium and other countries. Problems of financing commercial deals and their implementation in a compensation basis and the possibilities of widening cooperation of the East and the West with developing countries were discussed at the seminar. Much attention was paid in reports and debates to the quest of new methods of further development of commercial and economic relations between socialist and West European countries. East-West trade meets mutual interests, chairman of the seminar R. Zellentin told a TASS correspondent. This is realized increasingly by representatives of business circles of West European countries who are striving for further development and deepening of commercial and economic relations with socialist countries. It was stressed many times at the seminar that there exist many opportunities for development of East-West relations. The Soviet Union is a reliable trading partner, R. Zellentin said in conclusion. Therefore, trade with Soviet organisations is promising and of advantage.

PATOLICHEV RECEIVES HEAD OF FRENCH FIRM RHONE-POULENC

LD09737 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 3 April N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, received R. Gilles, president of the French firm Rhone-Poulenc. Talks were held on questions of developing Soviet-French commercial and economic cooperation and the French firm's part in this.

SOLOVYEV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BELGIAN CP CONGRESS

LD061447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A CPSU delegation consisting of Yu. F. Solovyev (head of the delegation), member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Leningrad Gorkom, and A.S. Chernayayev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, returned to Moscow 4 April after visiting Belgium to take part in the work of the 23d Belgian Communist Party Congress.

The delegation was met at Sheremetyevo airport by V.I. Konotop, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Moskovskiy Obkom, and K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

COMMENT ON MIDDLE EAST EVENTS IN LIGHT OF TREATY CONTINUES

Egypt Partner in Anti-Arab Alliance

LD070446 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary: "From a Position of Leadership of the Arab World to Alinement Against the Arabs"]

[Text] A wave of anger and denunciation erupted in the Arab world a year and a half ago when Egyptian President as-Sadat paid his unexpected visit to occupied Jerusalem. This wrath was quite understandable considering the traditional Egyptian attitude. President as-Sadat and his administration had already damaged the political principles previously enunciated by the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. Even so, Egypt remained in the eyes of the Arabs a country struggling against the Zionist enemy. Suddenly the visit came [words indistinct] in front of the enemy. And worse, it was to an occupied Arab territory. This visit was followed by other meetings by As-Sadat with the Zionist leaders, meetings at Camp David and other political steps which clearly showed that Egypt had given up being the spokesman for the Arabs' vital interests. The signing of the separate treaty with Israel [words indistinct] showed that As-Sadat's administration moved toward forming a military-political alliance with American imperialism and Israeli Zionism, knowing that the alliance was primarily directed against the Arabs and foremost against the Palestinians.

The deal not only confirms Tel Aviv's right to occupy occupied territories, including East Jerusalem, but it also separates the Palestinian problem from the Middle East question. It totally re-outlines Egypt's role in the Middle East. Instead of the role of leading the Arab world, Egypt has become a partner in an alliance hostile to the Arabs. In order to be convinced of this deduction it suffices to go back to the speech President as-Sadat delivered at the extraordinary 3-hour meeting of the Egyptian People's Assembly. All his words were merely justifications for his stand and threats against the Arabs. He threatened the Palestinians with terrible retribution if they rejected the American-Israeli plan about autonomous administration and continued demands for an independent state. He also threatened the Arab countries that he was prepared to send Egyptian forces to protect the interests of the Omani Sultan Qabus, who is assessed in the Arab world as an American puppet. The Egyptian president also expressed his readiness to send forces to other regions. In brief, with firm expressions he stressed that he took it upon himself in an official manner to play the role of an American-Israeli gendarme who guaranteed for his masters pursuit of the policy of imperialist-Zionist intimidation against Arab countries and progressive regimes in the other countries. This stand is sufficiently clear. Jordanian papers remarked that while As-Sadat justified himself and made threats, this matter only confirmed the correctness and liveliness of the decisions of the Arab foreign ministers conference in Baghdad.

Heavy Price for 'Peace'

LD062106 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 6, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Stoklitskiy writes:

Having concluded a separate Egyptian-Israeli "peace treaty" and having put the country into conditions of growing isolation in the Arab world, the As-Sadat regime now spares no effort in a bid to prove what a high economic effect this deal promises to the Egyptians.

Asserting this, Cairo plays the right chord of the overwhelming majority of the citizens. The "open-door" policy has largely undermined the foundations of the Egyptian economy. Instead of the promised prosperity, it brought inflation, growth of unemployment, the weakened foreign-economic positions of the country. According to Cairo's weekly AL-MUSSAWAR, in the current year the unfavourable balance of Egypt's foreign trade will grow up to 1,400 million Egyptian pounds.

In a bid to justify their separate deal and at the same time to [word indistinct] themselves for the failure of the "open door" policy, the Egyptian authorities assert that reconciliation with Israel will make it possible for them, first, to largely reduce the burden of military expenditures (they now account for about a third of the country's gross home product) and, second, to get from Western countries, above all from the United States a solid financial aid "in line with the treaty".

But, as is shown by the course of events, Cairo's calculations are built on sand. The same forces and resources of Egypt, which were earlier used for struggle against the Israeli aggressor, are now, to the [word indistinct] of Washington, being switched over more and more actively to the execution by Cairo of the "role of a policeman" who protects the interests of American imperialism. According to the Egyptian journal "OCTOBER", the armed forces of Egypt already now discharge combat missions in 10 countries, defending Western interests.

The "special financial aid" that the White House agreed to give As-Sadat as payment for the deal will also be a heavy burden on the country's shoulders. 1,500 million dollars, out of 1,800 million dollars of that "aid", will be given to Egypt not as a loan but in the form of credits, and for a certain interest, and they are given not for the civilian needs, but for the purchase of military equipment.

Meanwhile, the lump-sum "special economic aid" of 300 million dollars from the United States by no means can make up for those 2,000-3,000 million dollars of annual financial aid, which in token of solidarity with the struggle against the Israeli aggressor were given to Egypt by Arab countries rich in petrodollars, and which it now risks to lose as a result of the boycott announced on it.

Illusory either are the hopes of the Egyptian authorities for 30,000 million dollars which, in their opinion, the United States and other Western countries ought to invest into the Egyptian economy over a period of five years after the signing of the treaty. From speeches of a number of American congressmen it is [word indistinct] that having paid the costs involved in the deal, the United States is not going to come down with money for the development of the national Egyptian economy. Other Western countries are not willing either to pay for the deal, the testimony of this being, specifically, the positions of the FRG and France.

Having put their signature to the disgraceful anti-Arab "treaty of peace" with Israel, the Egyptian authorities drew serious political and economic difficulties on their country.

'Wall of Secrecy'

LD071008 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The volume and extent of comment in the U.S., Israeli and Egyptian press and by various news agencies and radios on the subject of Egyptian-Israeli relations has decreased greatly recently. For example, the major U.S. newspapers invariably print short news reports on the Middle East. Western radios in various languages, including an Arabic broadcast of Middle East news, include this topic among the last items in their newscasts.

Official Egyptian propaganda talks very little about the contents of the separate treaty and the other agreements Egypt has signed with Israel. This is particularly true of the agreements concluded as a result of the talks between As-Sadat and Begin in Cairo at the beginning of this week--talks which lasted only 50 minutes.

How can we explain this? There is no doubt that this is not caused by a lack of conern for Middle East events, in which developments are assuming increasingly dangerous dimensions regarding the issue of restoring true justice and lasting peace to the area. Nor is it caused by the lack of a very real concern on the part of the Arabs and world public opinion about liquidating this dangerous hotbed of tension. The whole issue, rather, rests on the fact that the participants in the separate deal--the United States, Israel and the Egyptian leadership--have been trying as much as possible to limit the interest of the information media in the practical implementation of all the treaty provisions and its numerous supplements.

This is one reason. The other reason is this: There is an attempt to suppress, and if this is not possible to ease, the extent of Arab resentment at the capitulationist policy of As-Sadat and thereby facilitate the task of the Egyptian leadership in implementing those provisions of the treaty which humilitate Egypt and all other Arabs. This is being done by raising a wall of secrecy and silence about the capitulationist deal, the drafting of which was dictated by Washington. Briefly, the United States, Israel and Cairo believe that the less that is known about the steps and precise details of the implementation of the collusion, the better.

Why do they feel this way? In actual fact, we can understand why. The parties to the anti-Arab collusion have something to hide from the Arabs, and particularly from the Egyptian people, whose authorities are trying to keep them ignorant--that is to keep them ignorant of the concessions being made to the Israeli aggressor and to U.S. imperialism. Cairo, Tel Aviv and Washington were aware of the kind of reaction the Egyptian people would have if they heard the news that As-Sadat, in principle, does not object to Israel retaining its settlements in the Sinai. During his talks in Cairo, As-Sadat asked his Israeli friend Begin about this matter in particular. In Tel Aviv, they are confident that this issue will be fully resolved in May when As-Sadat and Begin meet again in Al-'Arish.

The participants in the separate deal, to take another instance, prefer to keep silent about the fact that As-Sadat has agreed to open Egyptian doors, on what is virtually a unilateral basis, to Israeli citizens and military forces several months before than the period fixed in the separate deal. It was supposed that the withdrawal of Israeli forces to Egypt's international borders in the Sinai would take place after 3 years.

Another example is the line along which Egyptians and Israeli forces will be deployed at the borders after the completion of the first stage. This line has been drawn in such a way that the large factory of [name indistinct], built by the enemy army, will lie in the Egyptian sector. Begin asked As-Sadat that the (Qasil) factory not be dismantled and the Egyptian president agreed.

In a word, As-Sadat is generously conceding Egyptian national interests to the Israeli enemy with all that the word "generosity" implies. But can the opportunity be provided to let the Egyptian people and other Arabs know all these details? No. The participants in the deal made sure they did not. Therefore, a wall of secrecy and silence has been built around the practical implementation of the capitulationist treaty that As-Sadat has signed with the enemy and his protectors.

Comment on Peace Treaty

LD072100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Lukyanov]

[Text] The U.S. attempts to impose its will on the Near East countries by means of the separate Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is currently being met by the Arab peoples' resolute rebuff. Practical political and economic measures against the As-Sadat regime, which has betrayed the Arab nation's interests, were formulated at the conference of the Arab states' foreign and economics ministers held in Baghdad at the end of March. I invite our correspondent in Cairo, Kim Gerasimov, to continue the discussion of the Near East situation.

[Gerasimov] One after another the ambassadors of the majority of the Arab countries have left Cairo. This has been done in conformity with the resolutions of the recent conference of Arab ministers in Baghdad. Soon the Arab League headquarters and other pan-Arab organizations in Cairo will be empty: They are being moved to other Arab countries.

For many Egyptians, even those completely loyal to the regime, the reaction of the Arab world was a blow, very painful and very unpleasant. When speaking in the Egyptian parliament with an appeal to ratify the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, President as-Sadat was unable to hide the fact that there are opponents of the deal with Israel in Egypt. Indeed, representatives of various opposition groups in parliament, prominent participants in the 1952 revolution, comrades-in-arms of the late President an-Nasir, progressively inclined workers and students, and many representatives of the creative intelligentsia are coming out against it. Debates in the Egyptian parliament on treaty ratification have been fixed for 8 and 9 April. No one doubts the result of the voting, for the government has the majority of votes. Nevertheless, the official media has redoubled its efforts to portray the Egyptian-Israeli treaty as a step undertaken, supposedly, in the interests of all Arabs, including the Palestinians.

[Lukyanov] An analysis of the separate treaty shows that it gives no preference whatever to the settlement of the entire complex of Near East problems and passes over virtually in silence the issue of the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

[Gerasimov] I have just returned from Lebanon where hundreds of thousands of Palestinians, deprived by the Israeli invaders of the right to live in their homeland, live. The separate treaty, the PLO representatives repeatedly stress, leads to the consolidation of Israeli supremacy on the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. The majority of the Arab political figures are united in the opinion that the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel leads to the further aggravation of the situation in the Near East.

U.S. Plan for Negev Air Bases

LD072235 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Reports from Tel Aviv say that the United States and Israel yesterday signed an agreement to build two military air bases in the Negev Desert. Construction work on these bases will begin in June. The United States will assume direct responsibility for the construction of the two bases, and will allocate the necessary fund for building them, which is estimated at $1.2 billion. The agreement gives the United States the right to use the two military air bases to defend U.S. policy aims in the Middle East.

It must be said that the speed with which the Pentagon had handled this matter reflects the truth behind the aims which the United States had for so long been looking forward to realizing since it began to play a very active part in concluding the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal. These aims are linked to strengthening the U.S. presence in t Middle East, including the military presence. It is observed that the Americans have not tried very hard to hide the fact that they do not really need to strengthen their military presence to safeguard peace, which is the impression Egyptian propaganda had been trying to give but rather, they need this presence to protect their piratic positions, particularly in the field of oil, and to safeguard the Israeli expansionist policy.

There is no doubt that anyone who works for establishing a true peace--a comprehensive peace which, according to President as-Sadat, all the Arab countries and people want--does not begin with the construction of more military bases and strengthening military presence. What is this peace which launches a new round of an arms race in the explosive Middle East area?

There is no doubt that this is the truth of this peace. It is doubtful the Arabs would watch with folded arms the construction of more military bases on their doorsteps. The history of the recent past shows that such schemes have nothing in common with peace and they are aimed at the Arabs before anyone else.

Attacks on Arabs in Negev

LD071334 Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Rome, April 7, TASS--The Israeli Government has carried out a new coercive measure against the Arab population. Under the terms of the treacherous deal recently concluded between Israel and Egypt, Israel plans to build with U.S. aid two airforce bases in oases of the Negev Desert. The first victims of these decisions are more than 10,000 Bedouin Arabs residing in those areas, whom the Israeli authorities are expelling and confiscating their lands. Thus, under these plans of the government, the authorities have already destroyed all the farms crops in Negev, and homes of the Arabs were pulled down by means of bulldozers. The local citizens clashed with Israeli soldiers in Harbat al-Lagiya village, during which the latter opened fire on unarmed peasants. As a result, there are wounded among the Arabs. Many villagers were arrested and put in prison.

The unlawful actions of the Israeli authorities touched off a storm of indignation across the country. Students of Beersheba University held a meeting of protest but the police broke into the university campus, dispersed the participants in the meeting and arrested more than 40 of them. A statement of protests against the actions of the authorities has been issued by the Communist Party of Israel and the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality. They demanded that an end be put to violence against the Arab population of Negev, the persons arrested during the events in Negev be released, and those guilty of the massacre of the Arab population be punished without delay. A number of Israeli MP's demanded immediate convocation of the parliament to discuss the events in Negev.

Implementation of Baghdad Resolutions

LD062128 Moscow TASS in English 1936 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, April 6, TASS--The Arab states, participants in the recent Baghdad ministerial conference, began the practical implementation of political and economic measures against As-Sadat's regime in accordance with the decisions worked out by that important pan-Arab forum.

The Iraqi Government announced that it is terminating its financial contribution to joint Arab companies and economic organisations, organised by the Arab League member-countries included, whose headquarters are situated in Cairo.

The Council of Arab Economic Unity decided to transfer this organisation's entire personnel from Cairo to Amman. This was announced in an interview for the Iraqi news agency by the council's Secretary-General Fahri Kadduri.

The paper AR-RA'Y AL-AMM announced that the Administrative Council of the Arab Organisation for Military Industry decided to sever relations with Egypt and announce a boycott of it. At present, the paper points out, the Administrative Council's member countries are holding consultations to select an Arab country, other than Egypt, to implement the construction of new enterprises for the Arab military industry.

The departure of the ambassador of Bahrain from Cairo, recalled in accordance with resolutions adopted by the Baghdad conference, brings the number of Arab countries which have severed diplomatic relations with the Egyptian regime to 13. They are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Morocco, Jordan, Iraq, the member-states of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, Algeria, Libya, Democratic Yemen, Syria, and also the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Arab Sanctions Against Egypt

LD081652 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

["After the Collusion"--TASS headline]

[Text] Baghdad, April 8, TASS--The Arab countries continue taking practical steps aimed at establishing a political and economic boycott of the Egyptian regime which concluded the traitorous separate deal with Israel. In accordance with the decisions of the recent conference of the ministers of foreign affairs and the economy of Arab-countries here, the Government of Iraq decided to immediately close the trading centre and the offices of Iraqi commercial firms in Cairo and recall all their personnel from there.

Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, Iraqi minister of information, said that to struggle actively against the dangerous consequences of the separate "peace" between Egypt and Israel is at the present stage the main task of all Arab peoples.

Beirut, April 8, TASS--A UPI correspondent reports from the Lebanese capital that Saudi Arabia and Iraq abandoned the use of the Suez-Alexandria oil pipeline, which runs across the A.R.E. territory, for the pumping of their oil. The dispatch points out that the two countries also decided to boycott the Suez Canal as oil-transportation waterway.

Damascus, April 8, TASS--Syria began implementing the policy of economic boycott of the Egyptian regime. This was announced by Muhammad al-'Imadi, Syria's minister of the economy and foreign trade, who emphasized in a SANA news agency interview that his country will take all measures provided for by the resolutions of the Baghdad conference of the ministers of foreign affairs and the economy.

The participants in the extraordinary session of the Central Council of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions, which was held here, called on the working class of Arab countries to issue a resolute and effective rebuff to the As-Sadat regime's capitulatory deal with Zionism and U.S. imperialism. The council resolved to boycott all ships and planes of Egypt and the United States at Arab ports and airports.

The session's political statement emphasizes the necessity to strengthen vigilance and the Arabs' unity of action in the face of imperialism's, Zionism's and reaction's attempts at eliminating the Arab national liberation movement and at establishing their undivided dominance in the Middle East. A meeting of the Central Council of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was convened in the Syrian capital to consider measures to counteract the anti-Arab collusion between Cairo and Tel Aviv and first of all to frustrate the plan for the establishment of an "administrative autonomy" regime in the Western Bank of the Jordan and in Gaza Sector. The meeting is being attended by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

Algiers, April 8, TASS--A. Taleb Ibrahimi, minister-counsellor to the president of Algeria, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front Party, reaffirmed the determination of his country to continue the struggle against the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal, for a just settlement of the Middle East conflict.

In an interview with the Syrian newspaper ATH-THAWRAH, he emphasized that the separate treaty does a tremendous damage to the interests of Arab peoples and serves only imperialism's and Zionism's strategic goals.

Cairo, April 8, TASS--The Arab states' unanimous condemnation of the Egyptian-Israeli "peace" treaty and the adoption of concrete measures by Arab states in reply to the betrayal of all-Arab interests by the leadership of the A.R.E. arouse exasperation among the ruling circles of Egypt.

A.R.E. Prime Minister Khalil, speaking at a joint meeting of two parliamentary commissions, stated that Egypt will not submit to the decision of the Baghdad conference of the ministers of foreign affairs and the economy of Arab countries on the transfer of the headquarters of the League of Arab States (LAS) from Cairo to Tunis.

Tunis, April 8, TASS--The newspaper LA PRESSE DE TUNISIE describes the Egyptian authorities' attempts to hamper the transfer of the LAS headquarters from Cairo as "senseless" actions doomed to failure. Egypt, the newspaper writes, may think of the Baghdad conference decisions whatever it likes, but it will not prevent their practical implementation. H. Balaoui, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Tunisia, said in an interview with the newspaper AS SABAH that the transfer of the LAS headquarters to Tunis will promote an increased activity of this all-Arab organization and a step-up of Arab peoples' struggle against the Israeli aggression.

Washington, April 8, TASS--In an interview for editors of American provincial papers U.S. President James Carter touched on the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty. Ignoring the fact that the Palestine Liberation Organization has been widely recognized in the international arena as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, the President reiterated that the United States had no intention to establish relations with it. At the same time the President tried to prevail upon the Palestinians for supporting the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal, signed contrary to the Arab peoples' vital interests.

Qaddumi For Stronger Links With USSR

LD071745 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, April 7, TASS--The Soviet Union is our old and reliable friend, which has always given aid and support to the Palestine resistance movement, Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, said in an interview with the Palestine WAFA news agency.

He stressed the necessity of further strengthening the bonds of friendship with the Soviet Union in the joint struggle against imperialism and attempts to knock together a new military bloc in the region. The policy of the United States, F. Qaddumi said, is known to be aimed at creating an atmosphere of instability in the Middle East. It is with this aim that the United States strives to draw different countries into a new aggressive bloc to replace the disintegrated CENTO bloc. Our task is not to allow the formation of such a military alliances.

Arab League's Move to Tunis

LD061642 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, April 6, TASS--The Egyptian regime is trying to block the transfer of the Arab League headquarters from Cairo to Tunis. The As-Sadat government, it is reported by the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY, has ordered Egyptian staff members employed at the league's headquarters, agencies and commissions to block the withdrawal of the league's archives and documents from Cairo and to impede the withdrawal of the league's money from accounts in Egyptian banks.

As is known, the decision to move the league's headquarters from Cairo was adopted at the Baghdad conference of ministers of foreign affairs and economy of Arab countries in connection with the signing of the treacherous Egyptian-Israeli treaty that contradicts the Charter of the League of Arab Countries.

Withdrawal of Arab League Funds

LD071435 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, April 7, TASS--The Egyptian authorities continued their attempts to obstruct the transfer of the Arab League's headquarters from Cairo to Tunis. The AKHBAR AL-YAWM newspaper reports that Egypt's central bank ordered all the banks operating in the country not to allow the withdrawal of funds belonging to the Arab League.

A decision to transfer the league's headquarters was adopted at a conference of foreign affairs and economic ministers of Arab countries, in connection with the signing of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

Israeli CP Official on Mideast Peace

LD061938 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 6, TASS--"Continuation of the occupation of the territories of Arab states and perpetuation of the crisis in the Middle East influence, without doubt, all the spheres of life in Israel," Zahi Karkabi, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel writes in the Soviet magazine INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN].

"The history of the more than 30-year-long Israeli-Arab conflict has shown that the Zionist ruling circles in Israel have never sincerely desired peace. They are interested in perpetuation of the existing situation, because it creates possibilities for the implementation at a suitable time of their plans for territorial expansion.

"The truth lies in the fact that Zionism wants not a fair peace and mutually advantageous cooperation with the Arab states, but territorial expansion, in the fact that its strategy rests, as before, on war, occupation and annexion."

"The Communist Party of Israel, whose membership includes both Arabs and Jews, and the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality, in which the Communist Party of Israel constitutes the leading force, are campaigning for a just and lasting peace, against colonial settlements in occupied territories, against the ruthless repressions perpetrated by the Israeli occupation authorities against the Arab people of Palestine," Karkabi continues. "The Communist Party of Israel comes out firmly and consistently for the creation in Israel of the broadest possible front of peaceloving forces, united irrespective of ideological views and party affiliation. Creation of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality, which includes the Communist Party of Israel, the "Black Panthers" organisation and public leaders, both Jews and Arabs, is an important victory, which consolidates the front of peaceloving forces coming out for a fair and lasting peace in the Middle East."

ICATU Emergency Session

LD070937 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, April 7, TASS--An emergency session of the Central Council of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions has opened here. The session is to discuss and adopt a programme of actions against the treacherous Egyptian-Israeli separate deal. The programme sets the trade unions specific tasks for the implementation of the decisions of the Baghdad conference of the Arab foreign and economics ministers providing for a political and economic boycott of the As-Sadat regime.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1116 GMT on 8 April reports: "The extraordinary session of the Central Council of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions ended here. The participants in the session issued a statement calling on Arab countries and progressive forces of the world to use all possibilities for the frustration of imperialism's and Zionism's dangerous plans in the Middle East and to render a resolute support to the Arab people of Palestine who struggle for the restoration of their legitimate national rights."]

COVERAGE OF DEVELOPMENTS OF EVENTS IN IRAN CONTINUES

Execution of Hoveyda

LD072014 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 7, TASS--According to a report by the Voice of the Iranian Revolution Radio, Iran's former Prime Minister Amir Abas Hoveyda was executed here today. The Extraordinary Revolutionary Islamic Tribunal had found him guilty of "corruption and crimes committed against the Iranian people" and santenced him to death.

Executions of Former 'Top Brass'

LD091034 Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 9, TASS--In conformity with new laws on legal proceedings, several high-ranking government officials and top brass of the deposed shah's regime went on trial and were executed.

Among them were former Minister M. Asmun, Airforce Commander General A.H. Rabi'i, General of the Army A.M. Nuri, top police officer Balahbli and six other servicemen. All of them have been charged with grave crimes against the Iranian people.

Annulment of Arms Deal With UK

LD061544 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 6, TASS--In a Tehran television appearance Deputy Prime Minister of Iran A. Amir Entezam has said that the British Government asked the Iranian Government not to annul the contract under which Iran is to be supplied with 4,000 tanks and a number of submarines. The British Government motivated its request by stating that abrogation of the earlier-concluded contract for arms deliveries might leave many Britons jobless.

Nevertheless, the ambassador of Britain, said A. Amir Entezam, was informed of the annulment of the military contract, and a proposal was made that the question of deliveries of technological equipment of the same cost, instead of armaments, be considered. Iran has now sufficient armaments for defensive purposes and there is no need for it to make new purchases abroad.

Touching upon the question of a possibility of Iran's joining the movement of the non-aligned countries, A. Amir Entezam said that the Foreign Ministry would resolve this question favorably yet before the non-aligned summit conference in Havana. As to establishment of relations with Cuba, A. Amir Entezam said, he sees no reason to object it.

Foreign Minister's Interview

LD061756 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 6, TASS--Foreign Minister of Iran Karim Sanjabi said in an interview with journalists: The foreign policy of the Iranian Islamic Republic will be oriented towards independence and democracy. The new republic wants to live in peace and to develop friendship with all peoples. We realize full well the complexity of the geographical position of our state which, on the one hand, neighbors on the Soviet Union and, on the other, belongs to the Persian Gulf area, with the world's largest oil deposits. Exactly therefore we are interested to see our relations with the Soviet Union be good and frank and we shall never allow our country to be used as a springboard against the USSR. Karim Sanjabi expressed the hope that economic and trade contacts with all socialist countries would continue developing and widening. Our country, he said, belongs to the Moslem states and countries of the Middle East. Therefore, we are interested in friendly relations with all countries of the region, which are still under the oppression of world imperialism. We attach exceedingly great significance to consolidation and development of contacts with the Arab people of Palestine. The minister said that the Egyptian-Israeli "peace" treaty had widened the gap between the Egyptian Government and the other Arab countries and made more complex a possibility of settlement of the Middle East problem, which is already complex.

Comment by Officials

LD062028 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 6, TASS--At a press conference here, the Iranian minister of economy and finance, 'Ali Ardalan, said that a group of Iranian experts have started their studies to break the links of the Iranian rial with the American dollar.

According to the minister, the measures will make an important step in the development of the national economy and will serve the strengthening of economic and political independence of the country.

Speaking about the foreign economic problems, 'Ali Ardalan stressed among other things, that the Soviet-Iranian trade and economic relations are based on the respect of mutual interests and will continue to strengthen and develop.

Prague, April 6, TASS--Our republic wants to live in peace and friendship with all countries, the foreign minister of Iran, K. Sanjabi, told CETEKA. We want to develop our relations with different countries on the basis of equality and mutual respect. We are interested in having good neighbourly and sincere relations with the Soviet Union and will never permit to use Iran as a stronghold in a campaign against the USSR. The minister expressed hope that the economic and trade relations of Iran with all socialist countries will continue to expand.

Iran is situated near [word indistinct] of the hotbeds of the planet, the Middle East, continued the minister. And our duty is to act in the interests of preserving peace and stability in the area. The Provisional Government of Iran attributes special importance to the development of friendly links with all the peoples in the area, including the Palestinian people, as well as strengthening solidarity with the Arab countries and the Palestinian resistance movement which are coming out against the Egyptian-Israeli separate dealing which aggravates the settlement of the Middle East problem.

Damascus, April 6, TASS--Deputy Prime-Minister of Iran Abbas Amir Entezam criticized the separate agreement between Egypt and Israel. He told the newspaper AL-BA'TH that the Iranian people condemn the anti-Arab conspiracy and are resolutely supporting the just struggle of the Palestine people for their legitimate national rights.

Moscow Persian on Links With USSR

LD071703 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Excerpts] Peace-loving people throughout the world point to the emergence of Iran in the international arena as a peace-loving country, a country pursuing an independent foreign policy. Obviously, the Soviet people are particularly pleased with the expressed wishes of Iranian leaders in expanding and strengthening goodneighborly relations with the USSR.

We entirely agree with the view recently expressed by Deputy Prime Minister Amir Entezam concerning the mutual understanding and goodneighborliness between our two peoples, that now that a new republican regime has been established in Iran bilateral relations should greatly improve, compared with relations existing under the shah. The USSR has always tried to improve relations with Iran. However, under the shah's regime the circumstances dictated expansion of trade and commerce only. The reason for such a policy was that the advantages of such ties and relations were so glaringly obvious that even the shah's regime could not ignore them.

The old regime spared no efforts in creating obstacles to establishing cooperation between the two countries within a political framework.

Monarchical Iran, having become a CENTO member and having tens of thousands of U.S. advisors, had become a springboard for the Pentagon's anti-Soviet plots. The shah and his close associates were always strengthening an anti-Soviet mentality in Iran; they were always trying to frighten the people with the false threat posed, as it were, by

the USSR against Iran.

As pointed out by Amir Entezam, there are new possibilities available now for a definite improvement of bilateral relations. However, it is this very thing which is causing apprehension in the West and particularly the United States. We see how reaction and imperialist agents make use of every means to create misunderstanding between our two countries and sow discord between us. They talk of all types of fables about so-called Soviet interference in the domestic affairs of Iran, dispatch of Soviet agents to Iran and even about a fundamental hostility entertained by the USSR against Islam. Unfortunately, some of these self-seeking fabrications are believed by certain people who are still under the influence of the monarchical regime's propaganda. However, facts of life, like the sun that disperses the morning mist, discredit these claims.

The efforts by the Soviet and Iranian peoples to expand their goodneighborly relations comprehensively stem from their vital interests. Consequently, there is no doubt that the future of the two countries' relations is very favorable.

Latest Developments in Iran

LD071308 Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 7, TASS--Ayatollah Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution in Iran, in a speech at Qom levelled sharp criticism at U.S. policy. The USA, he stressed, continues to hatch plots against Iran, provoking disorders in different parts of the country with the aid of its minions.

The execution has been announced in Tehran of another six high-ranking officers of the shah's regime. They include General Amini-Afshar, who held a commanding post in the now dissolved Imperial Guard. He was charged with brutal suppression of mass popular actions at Najfafabad and Esfahan. Also executed was General Mowlavi-Taleqani, who, as chief of the Tehran police, issued the order to mercilessly fire on demonstrators on the "black Friday" of September 8, when thousands perished. Former Prime Minister Hoveyda will face trial shortly.

The minister of the interior of Iran Seyyed-Javadi announced that elections to the constitutional assembly will be held on June 1. In an interview for the Tehran paper AYANDEGAN he stated that all questions pertaining to the assembly's prerogatives, and regulations for elections to it, the number of deputies, representation of national minorities, participation of political parties in the election campaign--are now being examined by the Islamic Revolutionary Council. The draft of Irans' new constitution, to be submitted for the deliberations and adoption by the constitutional assembly, will be published very soon for nationwide discussions.

Reports from Iranian Kordestan say that elections to the local council will be held at Sanandaj on April 10, with all citizens above the age of 16 being eligible to vote.

The situation is returning to normal in the town of Gonbad-e Kavus in the north of the country, the recent sight of armed clashes between the local Turkoman population and government troops. Iranian airforce craft returned to base, tanks have been withdrawn from the town, war prisoners were exchanged and barricades pulled down in the streets. The cultural-political association of the Turkoman people issued a statement which underlines: "Imperialism and internal reaction are trying to realize their plans by fanning up strife between Persians and Turkomans, between Shi'ites and Sunnis, by provoking conflicts and bloody clashes which serve nobody but the interests of American imperialism and the shah's stooges in Iran." One of the Turkoman leaders Mohammed Arzanesh strongly rejected fabrications by certain quarters in Iran to the effect that the clashes in the city were provoked by communists, who took an active part in them.

SOVIET-IRAQI ECONOMIC TALKS BEGIN IN BAGHDAD

LD072028 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 7, TASS--The chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Semen Skachkov today left for Iraq, leading a Soviet delegation to the standing bilateral commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation, which is to hold a session in Baghdad. Under examination will be cooperation in building various projects with Soviet assistance and prospects for developing reciprocally advantageous ties in important fields of Iraq's national economy.

The two countries have been maintaining economic and technical cooperation for 20 years yet such cooperation became particularly intensive in the seventies, when it was reliably propped up by the 1972 treaty of friendship and cooperation. At the 25th Congress of the CPSU its General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev referred to the treaty as an important event underlying the development of Soviet-Iraqi relations.

At present more than a hundred projects in key industries are being built in Iraq with Soviet assistance, half of them have already been commissioned. In the framework of this fruitful cooperation absolutely new industries, such as electrical engineering, pharmaceutical, (?and) others, have been created in Iraq. A number of the enterprises built with the aid of the Soviet Union are the biggest in the Middle East.

Under the current five-year plan (1976-1980) the scope of technical assistance given to Iraq is to triple. This year, for example, the "Dukam" hydropower station will be completed. A major hydraulic installation is under construction at Hagit to irrigate tens of thousands of hectares.

Trade between the two countries is developing at a high pace. The mutual goods turnover in 1978 was [figure indistinct] million roubles, compared to 602 million in 1977. At present Iraq comes third in the Soviet Union's trade with developing countries.

Commission Meeting in Baghdad

LD082110 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, April 8, TASS--The Soviet-Iraqi Standing Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation met here for its 9th session.

The commission is discussing the further development of reciprocally advantageous cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the sphere of the oil industry, energy, transport, the building industry, irrigation and others.

Also examined is the fulfilment of the sides' commitments under earlier signed Soviet-Iraqi agreements on economic and technical cooperation.

The Soviet delegation is headed by the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Semen Skachkov; the Iraqi--by member of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq Ghanim 'Abd al-Jalil.

NKOMO, ZAKU OFFICIAL CONTINUE TO URGE LIBERATION STRUGGLE

LD071515 Moscow in Shona to Rhodesia 1600 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[From the "Zimbabwe Will Be Free" program]

[Text] Announcer] In the first part of this talk we will listen to Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Zimbabwe national leader and president of ZAPU. [Zimbabwe African Peoples Union] In the second part we will hear one of the secretaries of (ZANU) (ZAKU) [expansion unknown] [Zimbabwe African National Union], the workers organization Mr Robert Gwababa.

In spite of the smear campaign directed against the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe by the Rhodesian Boers, the Boers will not achieve anything. And in spite of the support for the Boer administration by the Western countries, the forces of liberation, aided by the socialist countries and other forces of peace, are progressing toward victory. Now let us listen to the leader of the Zimbabwe nation, Mr Joshua Nkomo, who is also president of the nationalist movement of Zimbabwe, ZAPU. Let us hear his message to his people in his fight against the Boer enemy:

[Nkomo--begin recording in English fading to Shona translation] When I speak of the friendship between our organization, ZAPU, and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, its Central Committee, and the Government and the people of the Soviet Union, there is great joy in my heart. Our friendship is open and there is nothing secret about it. This is public knowledge to everyone in Zimbabwe and outside the country as well. The Soviet Union is our greatest and most reliable ally. It is a great friend to all the liberation movements throughout the world. Therefore, in view of this wonderful friendship, I want to kill the lies and false gospel being spread by the tobacco farmers. These lies are also aided by the news media in the capitalist countries in their desire to destroy the friendship between our organization, ZAPU, in the Patriotic Front and the Soviet Union.

The people of this country, Lenin's countrymen, are the only people who fully appreciate our difficulties in Zimbabwe. They know that we are waging a serious war against the racists, against oppression, and that we are fighting for freedom and total independence. The people of the Soviet Union themselves fought until they were victorious. They fought against all the oppressors and usurpers of this world. And today, the people of the Soviet Union are building a new kind of life in the country of their birth. The people of the Soviet Union are friends of the oppressed peoples of this world who have taken arms against the racists. This country grieves when it sees the difficulties of the workers and farmers in the many oppressed countries ruled by the rich classes throughout the world.

We in Zimbabwe are fighting--following in the footsteps of the Soviet Union--to achieve our desire to build a new country with equal opportunities for all its citizens. In my years of difficulty as a prisoner in the Gonzkudzingwa jail, President Nkomo said, I dedicated myself wholeheartedly to the liberation struggle. I fully understood the struggle of the workers in Russia. I realized that I might die, but as long as I was alive, I vowed to work to free the people of my country from slavery. Because of this, I have never been deterred or intimidated by the difficulties I experienced in jail many years ago.

Many people want to know how the people of Zimbabwe live. The life of our people is one of extreme hardship. They are living amidst poverty and starvation, in enslavement without jobs and with no houses to live in. They are dying through lack of medical care. Those who work are paid starvation wages. Children go without education because the money to educate them must come from the pockets of their parents. This problem was brought about by the rich capitalists who came to colonize our country by force.

That is why we are fighting very hard today against the racists and against these evils brought into our country. When all this has been eradicated, we shall build a new Zimbabwe with a new lifestyle--a Zimbabwe free from the system in which one person oppresses another.

The countries of the West describe the freedom fighters as communists. But why? The reason we turn to the communists for help is quite obvious. The freedom fighters of Zimbabwe know that there are no greater lessons than the teachings of Marx and Lenin. These are precepts which respect a person's welfare in the land of his birth--where he can live without being oppressed by anyone else. Who wouldn't be pleased if we could build such a country? Who does not dream of living in a happy country tomorrow--a country with milk and honey for all its children? If this is communism, we, the children of Zimbabwe, our ZAPU leader, Mr Joshua Knomo concluded, desire a happy country--a country that will give work to all its people, without preference for color or creed. [end recording]

[Announcer] As our president, Mr Joshua Nkomo, has explained, the people of Zimbabwe are fighting to liberate their country. In building a new country, a great effort must be made by the workers, the farmers, students and leaders of the people. On the role of the workers in the struggle for liberation, we listened to one of the secretaries in the workers organization, (ZANU), Mr Robert Gwababa:

[(Gwababa)--begin recording in Shona] What can I say to the children of Zimbabwe, born of black parents in the country of Zimbabwe? Smith has survived until now because of the wealth of the country? Yes, it is well-known that the British Government, the greatest of colonialists, has been supplying gasoline to Rhodesia. They came forward and said that this government of the Boers, Smith's administration, which seized independence unilaterally, must be destroyed. They suggested sanctions. But in secret they have been helping to keep Smith in power. This is all right. But even if the British Government, or the American Government, gives Smith and his administration, which now includes Muzorewa and company, the gasoline to enable them to use their cars and planes against the freedom fighters of Zimbabwe, and also gives him arms and money; Smith would fall today in spite of all this help and support if the black workers realized their role.

The black labor force is the one thing that has kept the Boers of Rhodesia going. Therefore, I say that if the factories continue production, if vehicles continue to move, planes to fly and soldiers to kill black civilians--old men and old women in the rural areas--it is because of the work done in the factories by the black people of Zimbabwe. That is where the money and food come from--through your labor.

I would like to tell you that we are very fortunate. We have very reliable friends who give us arms to fight the Boers and defeat them. We have sympathetic friends who clothe and feed our fighting forces. If we are aided by strangers, why can't the workers of Zimbabwe help the struggle by increasing the impact created by those young Zimbabweans now dying in the bush? The workers could refuse to work, or they could go to work only to sabotage the machines or commit other acts that would bring these factories to a standstill. We are waiting for this to happen. In the Soviet Union--where I am today--the workers were in the forefront of the struggle for it to get full independence. Hundreds and hundreds of workers were killed because they went on strike to achieve the liberation of their country. The people of Zimbabwe should know that if the labor is theirs, the wealth is theirs also. As long as they continue to work for the Boers, this wealth will be exported to the settlers' original homes and we shall remain impoverished. Put Smith down. You are carrying him. Throw him down by refusing to work or by doing anything that would destroy his economic power. [end recording]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 6-8 APRIL

LD080436/LD082134 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 6 April reports that a sharp temperature rise has made it possible for Ukrainian cultivators to speed up spring fieldwork. The sowing of early spring crops is underway on the 2 millionth hectares. Much attention is being paid to perfecting the makeup of what is sown: Half the area for grain and grain-leguminous crops, excluding corn, have been assigned to spring barley, the station says. This will make it possible to increase grain production. Machinery is operating on a two-shift basis, the station says.

The radio reports that in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast the filling of the Kutuluk Reservoir will be completed on 6 April. One of the Povolzhye area's largest artificial reservoirs for floodwaters, it can hold 7 million cubic meters of water for irrigating fields. An extensive network of reservoirs of this sort has been set up by Kuybyshevskaya land improvers in the drought-prone steppes, the radio notes.

At 1100 GMT the station says that high-yield seeds have been prepared for the approaching sowing campaign. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes will be sowing for the first time the high-yield Zauralskaya wheat developed by local selectionists. It yields up to 60 quintals per hectare.

The application of mineral fertilizers to rice paddies from the air has begun in Primorskiy Kray, the station reports. All rice plantations in the kray will be fertilized from the air in this year's sowing season. Grain sowing and top-dressing of plants will also be done from the air.

At 1300 GMT the station reports: "The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a decision on measures to further develop viticulture and to increase production of currants in the Uzbek SSR. This decision defines for the period until 1990 the tasks in planting new vineyards on considerable areas and in increasing production of grapes in the republic. Measures are mapped out concerning the provision of the material and technical requirements for the tasks mentioned. Measures are envisaged to increase material incentives for kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other state farming and procurement organizations to increase production of table varieties of grapes and currants."

At 0100 GMT on 7 April the radio reports that a beet growers' conference will open later in the day in Frunze. The republic will receive the Challenge Red Banner for successes in 1978 socialist competition. Last year Kirgiz beet growers sold more than 1.5 million tons of sugar beets to the state and achieved an average of 407 quintals per hectare, one of the highest figures in the country. It has now been decided to exceed this figure.

At 0205 GMT the radio says that rice sowing has begun in the south of Uzbekistan. Much new land is assigned to rice in the Amu-Darya's lower reaches, Karakalpakskaya ASSR and Khorezmskaya Oblast. Uzbekistan's cultivators plan to bring rice production up to 400,000 tons this year.

At 0500 GMT the station reports that sovkhozes and kolkhozes in South Kazakhstan on 7 April began sowing corn for grain and silage. Corn occupies an extensive area in the republic--more than 2 million hectares. There are enough highly fertile seeds and mineral fertilizers.

In a report on Tomskaya Oblast, the radio says that all sowing machines, plows, cultivators and other machines and implements have been overhauled.

However, the overhaul of tractors has been considerably delayed; more than 700 tractors stand idle in workshops due to a shortage of spare parts which the Barnaul motor works is delivering irregularly and, at times, with serious defects. In Primorskiy Kray, the station reports, the farms are to sow 150,000 hectares of soya, about 40,000 hectares of rice and hundreds of thousands of hectares of grain crops.

At 0900 GMT the radio reports that in 100 hours grain crops were sown on 1,830 hectares by equipment operators of the Bolshevistskoye Nastupleniye Sovkhoz in the Ukraine. The farms' best workers have initiated socialist competition among the Ukraine's grain growers to harvest 50-60 quintals of grain crops and 70-100 quintals of corn per hectare this year.

At 0905 GMT Viktor Yegorovich Solovyev, chief agronomist at the grain crops directorate of the USSR Agriculture Ministry, reports: "Spring fieldwork is underway in Central Asia, the Transcaucasus, North Caucasus, the lower Volga and the southern oblasts of the Ukraine and Moldavia. Farms in the Georgian SSR have completed the sowing of sunflowers, while mass sowing of sunflowers is underway at kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays. The sowing of corn for grain continues in the Central Asian and Transcaucasian republics. In recent days, farms of Chimkentskaya Oblast also started sowing corn. According to preliminary data from local farming authorities, grain corn has been sown to more than 100,000 hectares, the same level as last year. Sugar beets have been sown on 100,000 hectares. The mass sowing of that crop is underway in kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Krasnodarskiy Kray and Dzhambulskaya Oblast, while farms of Moldavia, Stavropolskiy Kray, Chernovitskaya and Odessskaya oblasts have started sowing it. The sowing of sugar beets is nearing completion in the Georgian SSR."

At 1400 GMT the station reports from Rostov-na-Donn that half of the spring grain crop has already been sown by Rostovskaya Oblast machine operators.

At 1600 GMT the radio says that the mass sowing of sunflowers has begun in Krasnodarskiy Kray. The crop will occupy more than 300,000 hectares this year.

At 1900 GMT the radio reports that sugar beet sowing has begun in Moldavia. Sugar beets will be sown on 120,000 hectares in the republic this year, 10 percent more than last year. The machinery has been well prepared. The supply of seeds is sufficient and the soil has been prepared. Farmers hope to obtain at least 50 quintals of sugar beets per hectare.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0001 GMT on 8 April carries a talk by Ivan Nikolayevich Yeremetov, deputy chief of Keremovskaya Oblast Agriculture Administration, who informs listeners of the preparations for the sowing of a high-yield harvest in Siberia. He says that particular interest is being paid to seed preparation and cites the Zarya Sovkhoz as the leading sovkhoz in producing high-yield seeds for grain crops.

Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy chief of the Main Administration of Grain Crops and General Problems of Agriculture in the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, also talks about seed preparation in Keremovskaya Oblast. He says that particular interest is being paid to seed preparation and cites the Zarya Sovkhoz as the leading sovkhoz in producing high-yield seeds for grain crops.

Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy chief of the Main Administration of Grain Crops and General Problems of Agriculture in the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, also talks about seed preparation in Keremovskaya Oblast. He says that over 40,000 tons have been prepared and that over one-half of these seeds are of the first and second-class categories. He goes on to say that the preparation of seeds for spring crops over the country as a whole is progressing satisfactorily, and that there are enough seeds of spring and legume crops available and the volume of seed of new, more high-yield typs have been substantially increased.

The farms of the Belorussian, Kazakh, and Ukranian republics have virtually completed their preparation of seeds, while many farms of the Latvian SSR, the Estonian SSR, and Northwestern and Volgogradskaya economic regions of the RSFSR are lagging behind significantly in seed preparation. He cites last year's weather conditions as the chief reason for this state of affairs. However, there are no grounds for excusing managers of farms and leaders of agricultural organs in Volgogradskaya, Permskaya, and Irkutskaya oblasts, and the Buryatskaya ASSR, Tuvinskaya ASSR, and Yakutskaya ASSR, where a considerable quantity of seeds at the present time are not in prime condition due to the presence of foreign matter [po zasorennosti]. He says the USSR Agriculture Ministry and its local organs have undertaken additional measures to insure in these farms (?adequate) supplies of seeds for spring grain crops. Extra seed has been supplied from state resources. He adds that basically, the transportation of seed between and within republics has been completed, but in a number of oblasts in the RSFSR this work is being held up. Because of the nonfulfillment of plans in providing railway cars, the loading of seeds for spring grain crops is being delayed in Penzenskaya, Saratovskaya, Kurganskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts.

He adds that the managers of farms must now think seriously about improving the level of seed provision and selection and do everything essential, as directed in the CPSU Central Committee resolution on additional measures to insure a good harvest and the procurement of agricultural products and fodder for 1979. All farms should have fulfilled the set plans to insure supplies of seeds for themselves, as well as those intended for state resources.

ALMA-ATA FORECASTS COLD SPELL, SNOWFALLS IN KAZAKHSTAN

AU091310 [Editorial Report AU] Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian at 1520 GMT on 7 April carries a weather report forecasting for Turgayskaya, Kustanayskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and Kokchetavskaya oblasts local light snowfalls with "temperatures falling at night to 10-15 degrees centigrade below freezing." At 1520 GMT on 8 April the same station in its weather report forecasts for Semipalatinskaya and Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts "snowfalls and strong winds at night with temperatures sinking to 15-20 degrees centigrade below freezing."

PROGRESS, PROBLEMS IN SPRING SEED DISTRIBUTION NOTED

LD061956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] At the microphone is Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy chief of a main directorate of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture:

First of all it is necessary to stress that the kolkhozes and sovkhozes have laid in sufficient seeds for spring grain and pulse crops. And there has been a significant increase in the volume of seeds of new and more highly-productive strains and hybrids, which will be sown on almost 4.5 million hectares more than in 1978. The farms of the Ukrainian, Belorussian, and Kazakh union republics have practically completed seed preparations for spring grain crops. At the same time, there is a significant lag in the preparation of seeds in many farms of the Latvian SSR, the Estonian SSR, and the Northwestern and Volga-Vyatka economic regions of the RSFSR.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and its local organs have undertaken additional measures to provide farms with the seeds they requested for spring grain crops. Questions concerning the allocation of seeds which are in sufficient stock from state resources have been fully resolved.

On the whole, the necessary inter republican and intrarepublican transportation of seeds have been completed. However, in a number of oblasts of the RSFSR this work is being held up. Due to the nonfulfillment of plans for the supply of railcars, the dispatching of seeds for spring grain crops in Penzenskaya, Saratovskaya, Kurganskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts is being held up. Leaders and specialists of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes should seriously consider raising the levels of management in seed farming, and should do everything necessary so that--as indicated in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on additional measures to insure the collecting of the harvest--each farm insures that its full requirements are met by its own high-quality seeds, including reserve carry-over stocks, and fulfills the plan set for laying in quality seeds into state resources.

BLASTING FOR WATER CANAL REPORTED IN CHIMKENTSKAYA OBLAST

AU061947 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 5 Apr 79 AU

[Summary] A powerful blast was produced recently by the Chimkent Main Administration for Rice and Cotton Construction, marking the beginning of preparatory operations for cutting a tunnel through a mountain range. It will be a part of the (Gazy-Ugenskiy) Canal that will carry water from the (Sarvatskoye) water reservoir to the fields of the arid zone in south Kazakhstan, situated on the right bank of the Syrdarya River. This will make it possible to produce annually at least 100,000 additional tons of raw cotton, large amounts of vegetables, fruit, melons, and to create in the area a strong basis for dairy farming and meat stockbreeding.

FLOOD IS REPORTEDLY SUBSIDING IN ROVNO OBLAST

AU061530 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0810 GMT 6 Apr 79

[From the press review]

[Text] In a few days spring waters have flooded 350,000 hectares of Polesye lands, including 270,000 hectares of farmlands, a reporter writes in ROBITNYCHA GAZETA. The oblast has not had such a flood in 50 years. An unusual "Polesye sea" has emerged with islets of flooded villages on the surface, but there has been no confusion among the people. Kilometer-long dams had been prepared in advance; bridges and polders had been reinforced; all communal and domestic effects had been removed from the areas endangered by the flood; equipment, cutters and boats had been put on the alert; sufficient quantities of essential goods had been delivered to stores; and fodder had been delivered to stockbreeding complexes and farms. The rural population everywhere has proved to be firm and staunch. All kolkhoz peasants, voluntary squad members, civil defense units, as well as the people who hurried from the neighboring villages and rayon centers to lend a hand, have been courageous and patient. "We are doing our utmost," said Syrotynskyy, Kostopolskiy Raykom first secretary, "to reduce damages to a minimum and to preclude major losses."

The level of flood waters has begun recently to subside gradually. There have been no casualties.

TASS REPORTS SUCCESSFUL LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1091

ID071342 Moscow TASS in English 1331 GMT 7 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, April 7, TASS--Artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1091, next in the series, has been launched in the Soviet Union today. On board the satellite is installed scientific equipment designed for continuing outer space exploration. The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution--105 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface (in the apogee)--1,024 kilometers, minimum distance from the earth's surface (in the perigee)--985 kilometres and inclination of the orbit--83 degrees. Apart from scientific equipment the satellite has: a radio system for accurate measurement of orbit elements, a radio-telemetric system for transmitting to the earth data about the operation of instruments and scientific apparatuses. The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally. The coordination computing centre is processing the incoming information.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON WORK ONBOARD SPACE COMPLEX

ID061412 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 6 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, April 6, TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin are approaching the end of their sixth working week in orbit.

Their working day aboard the Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 research complex today began, as usual, at 8 in the morning and is to last till 23 hours Moscow time. Under a Soviet-French cooperation program they completed on April 6 one more experiment in space material studies on the Kristall installation. The experiment was carried out with a view to studying the processes of diffusion during melting and subsequent cooling of metal alloys: tin-lead and aluminium-copper. On assignment from the USSR Hydrometeorological Centre the crew members are making visual observations of various atmospheric formations and sea currents and photographing them.

In the afternoon, the flight path of the orbital complex is to be corrected with the help of the propulsion unit of the Soyuz-32.

All the on-board systems of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 complex are functioning normally.

Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

USSR PLANNING OUTER SPACE RADIO TELESCOPE SYSTEM.

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[Text] Soviet scientists plan to build a system of radio telescopes in outer space. Parts of the system will be launched into the sun's orbit by rockets, where they will dock with one another. The telescope systems thus formed will have a mirror dozens of kilometers in diameter. The systems will be separated from one another by a distance of thousands of millions of kilometers. This will make it possible to register radiation emanating from remote and small objects and measure the distance to them. Scientists hope that such a system of radio telescopes will help receive signals from extraterrestrial civilizations.